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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH FOOD SUPPLY.

LONDON, January 5.

The French Minister charged with the Food Supplies has signed a decree cancelling many of the food restrictions imposed during war, and has issued orders fixing maximum prices of condensed milk, eggs, tapioca, rice, dried peas, and beans. The new decree also alleviates the rules concerning the hours when meals may be obtained in hotels and restaurants. These measures are a first step to a return to a pre-war regime.

The growing shortage of meat in France will be severely felt during the coming spring. Butchers want a Veatless Day imposed immediately. The meatless days last year were very successful. A supply of frozen meat is required.—(Havas).

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, January 5.

The Seine flood becomes more menacing; navigation is almost suspended.—(Havas).

FRENCH HONOUR FOR BELGIAN.

LONDON, January 5.

M. Pirenne of Ghent University, a Belgian historian, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France in place of a German, Willamovitz Moellendorf, who was one of the 93 intellectuals who signed the famous manifesto.—(Havas).

POTASH.

LONDON, January 5.

The potash deposits of Alsace will prove a treasure to France, greatly enhancing the fertility of her soil. The Minister for Agriculture makes supplies of potash in unlimited quantities available to farmers at once, and at prices lower than those ruling before the war.—(Havas).

EXCHANGE.

LONDON, January 5.

Exchange on Paris yesterday was 25.95-26.00.—(Havas).

FRENCH JOURNAL REVIVED.

LONDON, January 5.

Suppressed by Germany at the outbreak of the war, "Le Messin" starts publication again at Metz as a daily organ of French propaganda in Lorraine.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 5.

The Silver Market is featureless.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY UNDERSTANDINGS.

PARIS, January 4th.

A Havas message says:—

January 13th is generally accepted in Paris as the commencement, at the French Foreign Office, of the preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain, France, America and Italy, for the deciding of the general lines, of the terms to be imposed upon the enemy. Delegates of the other Allied States will be consulted at the second Conference in Paris, when the Allies' conditions will be finally settled and submitted to the Enemy Powers at the Peace Congress at Versailles.

The work of the Conference is greatly simplified by President Wilson's concessions to France and Great Britain on the subject of the freedom of the seas and the retention of the German Colonies, and the concessions to President Wilson, on the subject of the acceptation of the broad lines of the scheme for a League of Nations.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

PARIS, January 4th.

A Havas message says:—

The Allied Governments have advised President Wilson that they desire that the United States' Government should take over the load of organisation and administration of relief from Gt. Britain, France and Italy.

A Council has been appointed, consisting of two representatives of each Government. Mr. C. H. Hoover has been appointed Director-General; M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and M. Vilgrain, Under Secretary of Food Supplies, are the French representatives. The first meeting will be held as quickly as all the delegates are named.

TIMBER MARKET.

LONDON, December 30th.

The Press Bureau states that dealings in timber in the United Kingdom will not be restricted after January 1st.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLES VICTORIOUS.

COPENHAGEN, January 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that the town of Posen is now completely in the hands of the Poles, who overturned the German national monuments, often after violent fights, and took possession of all official funds. They also searched the houses of Germans to whom the bakers refuse to sell bread.

Herr Ernst, the Minister whom the Government sent to Posen, has returned to Berlin. He declares that it is too late to intervene militarily and urges a peaceful agreement with the Poles.

The German papers characterise the Minister's report as a declaration of bankruptcy on the part of the Government.

SAFETY OF THE SEAS.

LONDON, January 3rd.

It is authoritatively stated that 399 German submarines were sunk during war time, of which the enemy destroyed 14.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Mine sweeping is proceeding on a large scale. Some of the minefields are 100 miles in extent.

It is estimated that 100,000 mines, including drifters, have been removed.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGE.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

The death in prison at Moscow of M. Pierre Darcy, the President of the French Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd, has aroused very great indignation in France.

REPATRIATION OF POILUS.

PARIS, January 4th.

A Havas message says:—

Rapid progress is being made in the repatriation of French prisoners of war. It is officially stated that only 150,000 now remain in Germany. They will be brought home at an early date.

A ZEPPELIN PROPOSAL.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

Count La Vaulx says, in letter, that Germany should deliver all her Zeppelins, thus impeding Germany from securing the supremacy in the air, and establishing the first service of trans-Atlantic air liners, as there now exists super-Zeppelins quite capable of crossing the Atlantic.

BALKAN RAILWAYS.

PARIS, January 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

The *Entente* will shortly open a direct train service to the East and a regular service between Paris and Bukharest, *via* Berne, Fladkirch and Vienna.

By another service the Acropole express will connect Greece *via* Venice, Trieste, Belgrade and Larissa, the line passing entirely through Allied Jugo—Slav territory.

NEWEST GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The *Baden*, the newest German battleship, will be shortly handed over under the Armistice terms.

A FRENCH SCANDAL.

A Havas message says:—

Captain Labour, ex-Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, Paris, who was implicated in the Humbert—Lenoir case, has been arrested.

LIEUT. F. L. SKILTON, M.C.

LONDON, January 4th.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut F. L. Skilton, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery, for services rendered in Egypt.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGE.

The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu announces that the India Office Committee to assist disabled and invalided officers to obtain employment in India, the Eastern Colonies, and the Malay States has ceased to operate. The Labour Ministry is now dealing with this work.

FUNERAL OF FLYING HERO.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Captain W. Leefe Robinson was buried at Harrow Weald this afternoon. Aeroplanes escorted the *cortege* to the cemetery. The coffin was borne by an aeroplane trailer and was preceded by the Air Force band, followed by a squadron of members of the Air Force. The bearers included Major Sowrey, who brought down the second Zeppelin in England. An aeroplane dropped a wreath in front of the house where the body was lying before the departure of the *cortege*.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, December 30th.

The Admiralty announces that Earl Lytton has been appointed deputy to Sir Eric Geddes at the Admiralty in all matters, arising out of the P[illegible]ence, affecting naval policy.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. S. DOBIE.

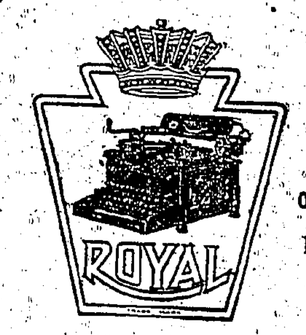
A large and representative gathering of the Colony's residents was present at the funeral yesterday of the late Mr. J. S. Dobie, a striking tribute to the position he had in the eyes of the Colony. The cortege was met at the Monument by a gun carriage to which the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack and the deceased's helmet and bayonet resting on it, was transferred. The procession was then formed to the Cemetry and was as follows: Firing party under command of Sergt. Crawford; the 18th Infantry Band playing Chopin's Funeral March; the gun carriage drawn by men of the Defence Corps, the chief mourners, (Capt. G.P. Lammert and Mr. P. C. Potts); a contingent of the Defence Corps under command of Major Morgan, and the general public. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government was represented by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.D.C., (A.S.P.R.) From the cemetery gates, the coffin was carried to the grave by six of deceased's friends. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle conducted the burial service and at its conclusion three volleys were fired over the grave and the Last Post sounded by three buglers.

Amongst the large gathering present were Sir William Rees-Davies, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Major Morgan, Major Macdonald, Major Armstrong, Capt. G. E. Stewart, Capt. M. S. Northcote, Messrs. H. Percy Smith, C. H. P. Hay, R. Sutherland, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Capt. E. H. Gray, Messrs. C. Edgcumbe, P. J. Falconer, F. W. Evans, J. W. Wallace, W. Nicholson, T. Arthur, A. Balean, H. W. Dick, W. Sinclair, Van Andel, T. E. Pearce, Dr. E. Jones, W. L. Patteudch, D. Cameron, G. M. Smith, C. G. Alabaster, V. Smyth, J. H. Baring, M. S. Sassoon, A. G. Gordon, E. Lammert, J. D. Danby, H. A. Nisbet, H. Hancock, G. B. Layton, M. Rumjahn, J. H. N. Mody, F. C. Jenkin, R. M. Dyer, H. P. White, Capt. Hopcroft, Messrs. W. A. Dowley, D. E. Donnelly, H. C. Sandford, P. N. Silva, B. R. Austin, J. S. Perry, F. H. Thomas, A. O. Lang, G. M. Lakin, A. Macdonald, Marshall, S. H. Dutton, A. Denison, P. Tester, A. S. Gubbay, E. Abraham, D. Ritchie, Edwards, Razack, R. Pestonji, H. A. Lammert, F. M. X. Figueredo, H. H. Tayler, M. Raymond, A. H. Rumjahn and Lai Yue Chung. There was a remarkable mass of flowers, wreaths, etc., sent by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government; the Hongkong Stock Exchange; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Major Morgan and Officers of the H.K.D.C; the Chairman and the Committee of the Hongkong Club; the Secretary and Staff of the Hongkong Club; Hughes and Hough; Moxon and Taylor; Exchange Brokers' Association of Hongkong; Benjamin and Potts; The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Gande, Price & Co., the Kailan Mining Administration, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. H. C. Sandford, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. E. Ormiston, F. W. S. Evans, Mr. A. Balean, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. F. S. Thompson, Mr. J. H. C. Goodban, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. D. E. Donnelly, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. J. H. Seth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. E. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mrs. A. Moore, Dr. Moore-Graham, Miss Gunning, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. F. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgcumbe, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Falconer, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. D. Gray, Mr. B. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mr. G. Morton Smith, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Danby, Mr. R. Pestonji, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. H. R. Phelips, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. S. J. Chinchen, Mr. J. W. Kew, Mr. A. H. Rumjahn, Misses Phyllis d'Almada & Marie de Sousa, Mr. E. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mrs. Wong and Lena, Mr. A. M. Slark, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sim, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. A. Derby, Mr. J. H. N. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. S. K. Ho, Capt. J. W. Evans, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. H. W. Dick, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. U. Rumjahn, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. P. Tester, Mr. A. David, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grimble, Mr. S. G. Newall, Major and Mrs. Garibaldi, Mr. U. C. Galluzzi.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON,
January 1, 1919.

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REMEMBER

the

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEETING.

CITY HALL

THURSDAY,

9TH JANUARY, 1919.

AT 6 P.M.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and OFFICERS invite all Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919, at 9 P.M., when the prizes won at the recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be presented by H. E. The Officer Administering the Government (The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)—Undress uniform.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

NEW FERRIES TO KOWLOON WEST.

TIME TABLE.

CENTRAL MARKET (Jubilee Street) to and from YAUMATI (Public Square Street)

(For KING'S PARK and HUNGHOM)

5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9 p.m. to midnight " 20 "

FARES:

1st class..... 10 cents
2nd class..... 5 "
3rd class { daytime 3 "
after 6 p.m..... 4 "

NEW WESTERN MARKET (Morrison Street) to and from MONGKOKTSUI (Shantung Street)

(For YAUMATI STATION, and Road to KOWLOON CITY).

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9 p.m. to 11 p.m. " 20 "

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2nd class..... 7 "
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5 a.m. to 10 p.m.: Every 30 minutes.

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2nd class..... 7 "
3rd class { daytime 4 "
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THE KAU LUNG SZE YEUK KAI FERRY CO., LTD.

31st December, 1918.

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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

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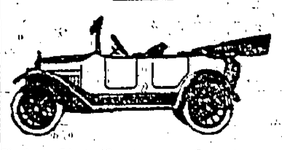
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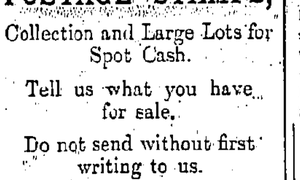
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

AND MR. PICKWICK.

That some characters in fiction are as real as historical characters is strikingly shown by the imaginative wanderings of a writer in an American paper, who, depicting the fascinations of life after death, speaks of the great figures in history which will be met in the "shadow land."—Socrates, Shakespeare, Noah, Moses, Dante, and Don Quixote, riding his faithful charger." A queer assortment!

DORA.

According to "The Times" of October 23, the Admiralty has issued an Order under the Defence of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the unauthorised use of cameras on board a British vessel at any time on board a foreign-owned vessel while within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom. The master of a British ship is to take charge of all cameras in the vessel until the owners disembark; in the case of a foreign ship the cameras can be returned when the vessel leaves the territorial waters.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is suffering from an acute attack of osteo-arthritis. Immediately on return to Calcutta from Singapore about eight weeks ago he proceeded to Ranchi for a change but on arrival there he had an attack of influenza. When he got over influenza his old malady osteo-arthritis took an acute form. He was brought down to Calcutta by the Bishop of Chota-Nagpur by the Ranchi express on December 4 and was removed from Howrah station to his residence by a motor ambulance.

"HONOURS THICK UPON HIM."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., has had the following foreign Orders bestowed on him during the war:—Legion of Honour, Grand Cross (France); Leopold, Grand Cordon (Belgium); St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight Grand Cross (Italy); Danilo, 1st Class (Montenegro); Karageorge, 1st Class with Swords (Serbia); St. Michael the Brave, 2nd Class (Rumania); St. George, 4th Class (Russia).

WOLFRAM.

It is notified that in view of the reduction of Government rates of war risk insurance the Minister of Munitions has modified the allowance to importers of wolfram ore into the United Kingdom. The allowance on all wolfram ore shipped by ocean steamer on or after November 11, 1918, being the date on which the new rates of war risk insurance were obtainable, will be one shilling per unit on a basis of sixty-five per cent. WO3. The basis price of sixty shillings per unit for ore on a basis sixty-five per cent. WO3 delivered ex warehouse in the United Kingdom, less one per cent. brokerage, will remain unchanged.

KANSU CHIEF'S DEATH.

General Ma An-liang, the renowned Mohammedan leader, died on the morning of November 25 in the south suburb of Hochow, aged 66 years (Chinese). He not only ruled Hochow district, but was the acknowledged head of Kansu Mohammedans, whose numbers are put down at three millions. He had been ailing for some time, and while on route to Lanchow just recently had an attack of illness 40 li from Hochow. He passed one day in the said place, Sonanpa, and on the third day returned to his yamen. Word has it that the Governor requested his presence in the provincial capital, the object being to divest himself of the gubernatorial robes and proffer them to General Ma. The parties concerned would know the authenticity of this story—the way it is told there is a plausibility in it.

DEATH OF SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S SON.

Great sympathy will be felt with Sir A. Conan Doyle on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle, from pneumonia following on influenza, on October 28. Mr. Conan Doyle was 25, and was a student at the hospital, where his qualities had won him personal popularity and his zealous work had given promise of a notable career. He had been ill only a few days. Mr. Conan Doyle had seen service in the Army. He joined up in the early days of the war, when he was a student at St. Mary's Hospital, and was for a time stationed at Malta. He returned to his medical labours about May last, when attention was directed to a possible shortage of doctors and students were called back to the hospitals.

CHINESE SAMARITANS.

Chinese seem to have the idea that the best way to restore an unconscious man to his senses is to shake him violently, evidently on the assumption that if a man has been knocked senseless by a fall he can be made to come to by equally hard knocks. This, it appears, is the common Chinese method of attempting to resuscitate a man who has dropped in a fit or is a victim of an accident, and while it may be admirable treatment for a case of intoxication it is hardly the thing to do in a case of fractured skull. When the motormen and conductors gathered about an injured man who was thrown from a Shanghai tram, they immediately proceeded to stand him erect, although he was entirely limp, and while one tried to hold him so another shook him by the shoulders until a foreigner insisted that he be left quietly on the ground, until a vehicle could be secured to take the man to hospital.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SKIPPER.

Captain Moses of the N.Y.K. died at Port Said, of heart failure, on November 25. He was on the European run for some years. After the war broke out he was put in command of a vessel belonging to the N.Y.K. trading in the Atlantic, and in stormy weather this vessel came into collision with an American oil ship, and was sunk. Captain Moses returned to Japan with the crew, and after remaining on shore for some time went to England to offer his services. There he was given command of a transport, and he appears to have engaged on this service when at Port Said he succumbed to heart failure. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss, the eldest son having just recovered from a very serious illness. Much sympathy will be felt with the family in the bereavement they have sustained.

TOMMY'S TABLECLOTH.

Instances of the recovery of valuables from reoccupied villages in France, are not uncommon. An officer was taking over billets in a village evacuated by the enemy about three weeks before, and used by our troops ever since. In one house he noticed some papers spread over a table. Casually glancing over them he found they were securities worth some hundreds of pounds, with dividends unpaid since 1914. They had probably been concealed in a mattress, or under floorboards, and found by our men, who had used them as a table-cloth, in ignorance of their true value. They were, of course, handed over to the French authorities for restitution to their rightful owners.

COMMANDER LOCKER LAMPSON'S EXPERIENCES.

"A man in Asiatic Turkey, 800 miles from civilisation, was found wearing a blue swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, on which were the words, 'Conservative Club.'" So said Commander Locker Lampson at the Central Asian Society in relating his experiences with the armoured cars in Russia. The commander said he got so fed up with Russian mayors embracing him that he had to depute an officer to submit to the embraces. "I remember," he said, "great preparations had been made for an attack, but some Russian officers were so pleased to meet me that they made merry all night, and the attack was put off for a fortnight." "I saw Rasputin, and after I had had a good look at him he said: 'I hope you will go back to England and tell them I have satisfied your curiosity.'" On every hand, he said, villages were devastated. He came across a nunnery where all the nuns lay dead on the floor. In one room he found thirty-two women and children dead.

NOTICES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

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EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts. Fans and Lighting throughout. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System. Best of Food and Service.
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J. WITCHELL, *Manager*.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
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ICE HOUSE STREET.

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Assorted Fancy Cakes.

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Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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"MELBION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, and at the KOWLOON DEPOT, respectively,

OLD AND SURPLUS

Naval and Victualling Stores,

Comprising :—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—One Steam Cutter 28 feet Hull only, Various Ships and Boat Fittings, Fan Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hoses, Coir Hawsers, Pepperstuff, Canvas Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire Rope and Hawsers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Transport Bedding, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on Wednesday, January 8th, about 11 a.m.

N. B. The Sale at the Kowloon Depot on Wednesday 8th. January, will not commence until after completion of the Sale of Japanese Coal advertised for the same date at 10 a.m. Sharp.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogues.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co. to sell by Public Auction,

at their premises Hung-hom,

commencing **FRIDAY**, 10th January 1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on **MONDAY**, 13th January, at 10 a.m.

The whole of Valuable Plant, &c., &c.,

contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Buildings Stock and Machine Tools,

comprising :—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drieding Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joints, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

And

One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for auction on FRIDAY, 10th January, at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m. sharp, at H. M's Naval Depot, Kowloon,

About 6,000 tons LUMP JAPANESE COAL "MIYAO" MINE.

Special conditions will govern the sale of this Coal which may be obtained on application to

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)

ON

THURSDAY,

the 9th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows :—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new) Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition.

And

Large Ice Chest suitable for a Hotel and 2 Pianos.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

THURSDAY,

the 9th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising :—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

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enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and Suburbs, it contains lists of

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. The only genuine are sold in pink packets, bearing the name of Martin's Pills in the Arms, in front and back of each box. Any irregularity of the System is soon done away by its employment. Ladies who use them recommend them; hence their name. Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the World, or post free from Dr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.

Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong-nei-chong Road.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 903

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st December, 1918 :—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1917.	1918.
Tytam 18 ft. 6 in. below overflow	14 ft. 9 in. below overflow.
Tytam Byewash 28 ft. 4 in. below overflow	23 ft. 10 in. below overflow.
Tytam Intermediate 6ft. 8 in. below overflow	Level with overflow.
Tytam Tuk 16 ft. 0 in. below overflow	0 ft. 1 in. below overflow
Wong Nei Chung 42 ft. 6 in. below overflow	34 ft. 7 in. below overflow
Pokfulum 19 ft. 0 in. below overflow	4 ft. 9 in. below overflow.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	245.10	171.31
Tytam Byewash	nil.	1.14
Tytam Intermediate	8.54	135.90
Tytam Tuk	1,057.00	1,416.72
Wong Nei Chung	35	2.10
Pokfulum	28.30	55.85
Total	1,338.50	1,943.05

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November, 1918.

	1917.	1918.	
Consumption	173.18	189.27	m. g.
Estimated population	270,919	275,600	
Consumption per head per day	21.4	22.9	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during November of both 1917 & 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	4ft. 6in. below overflow.	0 ft. 3 in. below overflow.

STORAGE IN MILLION AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	307.80	349.59

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November, 1918.

	1917.	1918.	
Consumption	41.00	39.40	m. g.
Estimated population	100,850	104,850	
Consumption per head per day	13.6	12.8	gallons

The Government analyst's reports shew that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD.

FACTS ABOUT TEA AND RUBBER.

From the report of the tenth general shareholders' meeting of Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., held in London on October 24, we extract the following :—

The Chairman, Mr. C. Heath Clark, spoke of a further increase in the company's earnings, achieved under difficulties, of which lack of freight was one. There was a final dividend of five per cent. making ten per cent. for the year, on the Preferred Ordinaries; a dividend of 7.1/5d. per share on the management shares; and ten per cent. on the Deferred Ordinaries.

Referring to the depletion of staffs by men joining the Army, he spoke of those who could not go, as follows: One very burdensome condition has been that necessarily the men working out there are, nearly the whole of them, of military age, and the few who are remaining and caring for our interests there are subjected frequently—we have known something of the same thing in this country—to the odium of a very ill-informed public opinion which is constantly suggesting, "Why are you not at the war?" Well, we all know and feel that the one and only reason why these men, the few who are left, are not at the war is because they think, and I believe rightly, that they can serve the national interest better by providing that minimum of service which is absolutely requisite in the East than by adding another score of men to the fighting line. If you appreciate that point, gentlemen, you will agree that it is our special duty—and this applies to everybody who has a small staff left abroad—to thank those men for recognizing that their duty is upon those lines, and also because their remaining there does, as a matter of fact, protect our own particular interests. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps most of you may not know that those men in the East until quite recently have not even had the protection which the young men have here—an independent tribunal certificate. Therefore it has not been possible for them to say, "Well, I am certified, or ordered, to remain where I am in the national interests." Consequently, as I have already pointed out, in their position they have been subjected to a very ill-informed public opinion, which has made it all the more painful for them to stick to their posts. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, he spoke of the rubber output, as follows:

The world's rubber output for 1917 was about 204,000 tons, which quantity equalled approximately 80 per cent. of the word's rubber production for the year, and constitutes an advance of 34 per cent. over the production of the previous year. The increase in the world's output in 1917 over 1916 amounted to about 55,000 tons, practically the whole of which was plantation rubber; and it may be of further interest if I mention that since 1913 the annual output of plantation rubber has increased by over 136,000 tons, equalling considerably over 300 per cent.; while Para and all other descriptions of wild rubber have actually decreased in the same period by more than 8,000 tons, or over 13 per cent. The increased production in 1917, as in recent previous years, was readily absorbed, almost entirely by the Allied nations.

Only about one third of the rubber plantations were represented in the Growers' Association.

With regard to tea, the war and restriction of imports had upset things considerably, causing a glut and low prices in the East, and scarcity and dearness at Home. Present arrangements were that the Food Ministry would, up to the end of May, 1919, take 66 per cent. of the Indian crop and 50 per cent. of the Ceylon crop. So they could not expect any substantial dividends. He believed, however, that there was a bright future for tea after peace came.

CINEMAS IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., President of the Board of Censors, was present at the annual meeting of the London branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. He said that when he took up his post some of best friends on the Board recommended a policy of dictatorial isolation as the only safe course, but, as an old Parliamentarian, he had a distrust of dictatorship, so from the first he had invited conference with the members of the trade, had discussed with them freely the merits of any film that was under consideration, and when asked, had suggested how films might be made acceptable. He hoped that his faith in the infinite possibilities for good in the cinema would make them realize that he was as anxious as any of them for the prosperity and good repute of the trade.

He thought that in time a cinema hall would be a feature of every elementary school, to aid children in historical, geographical, and other studies. The American cinema had done immense service in patriotic propaganda, and there was a hearty desire in America to see closer ties between American and British trade. There would be an immense future in America after the war for the British film, and the present abnormal conditions, in which 90 per cent. of the films here came from America, and only a few went out from England, could not last. But the Englishman must put into his films the enterprise and money and skill which were expended on the American film.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

A NEW LIGHT ON BABY-REARING.

It is a recognized fact that Babies—and in fact all Children—need medicines of their own, and that most baby-medicines do more harm in the long run than good. Also great mistakes are often made in measuring doses for tiny patients. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for Children of all ages, meet every difficulty. They are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They are so soft that they fall into powder at very slight pressure, forming an ideal dose for Infants.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to the taste; slightly laxative, comforting and digestive—a specific for feverishness, constipation, diarrhœa and worms. At the time of teething they act like magic, giving painless sleep and easy teething.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Pond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the money goes to War Charities; the rest after paying expenses, goes to you if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction or knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND TICKETS

$5 A TICKET $5

On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels, and Clubs.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building. General Agents.

—FOR—
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
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Arrangements for Special Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

LEUNG YIK KEE.

Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.

FIXED PRICES.

Cheap Sale
from 4th to 31st January 1919.

37, Queen's Road Central.

JAMES STEER.
9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES NAUTICA INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

PRIMO



Points of view may differ on the right course to take in waging war * * * *

When it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
16, Queen's Road, Central.

BEER

WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS.

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

DOWN QUILTS.
BLANKETS.

New Stocks of these Goods have just arrived.

CARPETS.
RUGS.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1919.

'FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

THERE has been some discussion lately of the meaning of this phrase. The "China Mail" the other day had an article explaining what various people mean or meant by it. The need now, perhaps, is for a clearer understanding what it ought to mean. Is it so very foolish to declare that it ought to mean what it says? Just consider it without any entangling references to documents like the Declaration of London, which Great Britain launched as a law, and then departed from when circumstances compelled.

If the seas were really free, there could be no blockades, no contraband, no internment of merchant shipping in either neutral or enemy ports. In plain words, all non-combatants and private property upon the blue water would be sacred and safe, from the British as well as from other navies.

The Allied blockade, which undoubtedly expedited victory, could not have occurred, and their predominant naval strength would thus, at first sight, seem wasted. On the other hand, there could have been no German submarinings, which would have relieved us of all fear of food shortage, and permitted us to ship freely all sorts of supplies to France. It would also have permitted America to trade freely with both sides, which perhaps suggests the genesis of the President's ideal. It would have freed our Navy for the real business of a Navy, which is to fight, and to prevent invasion. According to an American book by Arthur D. Howden Smith, an English statesman is said to have pondered over this (ideal) conception of the freedom of the seas, with the result that he concluded the British Empire would gain 120 per cent., Germany 100 per cent., and the U.S.A. 60 per cent. of advantage from it.

But that is not a convincing way of putting it. Obviously, once the law is established that non-combatants and private property are to be respected on the sea, as well as on land, civilization benefits, and war not only loses its sting, but becomes automatically less likely. At the same time, as the "China Mail" has previously pointed out, nothing but the League could conserve such a freedom of the seas. The outrages against non-combatants and private property committed by the Germans could be and would be committed by any similarly desperate people having the necessary power. Except as a part of the League of Nations scheme, this ideal is not practicable; and if we are to have the League of Nations, it would not need to be expressed, unless (which should be unthinkable) there are to be wars between its members. Powers fighting outside or against the League would be dealt with expediently, regardless of any such principle.

British opposition to any such neutralising of her naval strength is only maintained in the absence of such a League. Once we are satisfied that it is effectively in being, we are, as a people, not being Huns, going to be as willing as anybody to concede that all non-combatants, and all private property, be safe from molestation. The freedom of the seas we believe in at present is a modified freedom; no one is to be free to use the seas to our detriment, so long as we retain the power to prevent them. Absolute, unconditional freedom of the seas can only come in with the League of Civilization now proposed, for which, in the words of a back-number statesman, we are sympathetically ready to "wait and see." It is certain enough that we will wait until we do see—that before we agree to absolute freedom of the seas, we reserve the freedom of the "look-see."

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating about the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. G. E. Morrison has left for Europe to attend the Peace Conference, going direct from Peking to catch the steamer at Yokohama.

Invitations have been issued by the Pro-Chancellor and Governing Body of the Hongkong University to the Congregation for conferring degrees to be held on the 15th inst.

Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic statement for the week ending January 4 shows receipts $12,451, an increase of $68 on the amount for the same period last year.

Major D'Arcy Anderson, of Fiji, arrived at Shanghai, on the R.M.S. Montcalm and is visiting his younger brother, Mr. A. L. Anderson. Major Anderson has been for some years a resident of Fiji.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received advice by wire from their Singapore Office that the issue of Straits Settlements 5½% War Loan Bonds will close on 18th January.

A dispatch from America says that the first three Ford Eagle boats built for the United States Navy, after a long trip down the St. Lawrence river, down the Eastern coast and through the Cape Cod canal, are on their way to China under their own power.

The subject of "The Forgiveness of Sins," the third of a series of studies in the Foundation Truths of Christianity, is to be considered at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held in St. Paul's College at 9 p.m. this evening.

The Rubana Rubber Estates in the year ended April 30 made a net profit of £36,439, against £48,586; the reserve for income-tax, £6,500; fin l dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), against 17½ per cent.) forward, £11,281 against £6,342.

Eleven swords made of bronze have recently been unearthed in Shimokotagun, in Tsushima. These have now been identified as being of the kind used by the Mongols in their invasion of Japan over 600 years ago. The swords are to be bought by the Imperial Museum.

Mr. Edw. S. Wilkinson, Yokohama manager of the North China Insurance Company, is leaving Japan with Mrs. Wilkinson in February for Singapore. His successor will be M. E. L. Hope, in charge of the Kobe office, and Mr. G. Hummel is expected to take Mr. Hope's place.

Lieut. F. L. Skilton, R.G.A., mentioned in one of our telegrams as getting the Military Cross, has been Acting Captain of his battery in Palestine for some time past. Captain Skilton received his commission from the ranks early in 1915 while serving in Singapore and went to Egypt to join the Mountain Battery after it left here.

The birth-day of Sirí Guru Gobind Singh (the 10th Guru of the Sikhs) will be celebrated at the Sikh Temple to-morrow, Wednesday. Heads of Departments and firms concerned have been requested to grant leave to their Sikh employees on that day. Bishen Singh is the Hon. Secretary.

Small runs on two Japanese banks in Shanghai, due to false rumours among simple Chinese, were short-lived and did no harm. The class of Chinese who would take notice of rumours that either of these banks were in difficultly would in all probability be men unaware that both banks are merely branches of large institutions perfectly sound.

According to the last returns issued by the Finance Department, the total amount of gold specie held by the Government and the Bank of Japan on November 30, was Y1,562,000,000, showing an increase of Y39,000,000 as compared with November 15. The increase was again confined to the holdings of the Government abroad, the home holdings showing a decrease.

The reception given by Shanghai on December 30, to 400 visiting sailors was one that the men will long remember, and not only they but those who assisted in the entertaining, especially the ladies who provided and served supper and danced at the Town Hall. Illuminated with the decorative lights provided for the St. Andrew's ball, the Town Hall between seven and ten o'clock presented a rare spectacle, being crowded with dancing couples to music provided by the Municipal Band.

Discussing the proposals for the Reform Association's meeting this week, the "N.C. Daily News" says: "but even the Constitutional Reform Association does not go so far as to ask that all the unofficial members be popularly elected, for, beside the nominated Chinese representatives, it is suggested that two be elected by the Chamber of Commerce and one by the Justices of the Peace. Possibly it is argued that return must proceed by easy stages, but half measures can hardly give satisfaction to the great body of electors.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE KING.

[Readers of the "China Mail" must have noticed that we value President Wilson as a thinker and a statesman more highly than some Americans do. Bluntly, and not speaking without consideration, we consider him the best President since Lincoln. We are wholeheartedly with him in his League of Nations ideas. (In the U.S.A. recently, one of our staff was jocularly introduced as "a Britisher who is stuck on Wilson," whereupon a Democrat gave him a cigar and a Republican began to argue.) In these circumstances, although so much of our space has been devoted lately to Wilsonian ideas, we publish on account of their historical importance the following, for which we were indebted on Monday to the courtesy of Mr. Consul-General Anderson.

Pressure of more urgent news, of immediate interest to Hongkong, caused them to be "held over" until now.]

London, December 26.

At the State Banquet given to the President of the United States at Buckingham Palace this evening, his Majesty the King said:—

"This is an historic moment: your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly one hundred and fifty years have passed since your Republic began an independent life; now, for the first time, the President of the United States is our guest in England. We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors, where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of the scholar with those of the statesman. You came from studious academic quiet into the full stream of arduous public life; your deliverances combine breadth of view and a grasp of world problems with a mastery of lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own. You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories. To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney, Drake, Raleigh, Blake and Hampton: days when the political life of the English stock in North America was just dawning. You share with us traditions of free self-government as old as Magna Charta."

"We recognize a bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals, you value and we value freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be exponents and examples of national life, of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world. It was love of liberty and respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to join in saving it from the dangers that were thickening around: that array those citizens and soldiers of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war. You now come to help in building new States amid the ruins of those the War has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a "settlement" that may stand firm because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the plan you have done so much to promote by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving nations of the intolerable burden which the fear of war has laid upon them. The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you, we, and the great free nations allied to us are now about to enter, moved by disinterested goodwill and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British people have been brothers in arms; their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in the victory, as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilisation and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts and secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and enduring peace."

"In asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the President I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country. I would drink the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson's and the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation."

Replying to the speech of the King, President Wilson said:—

"Your Majesty: I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural and so evidently from the heart that we have been more than pleased, we have been touched by it, and I believe I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit towards us personally but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people of the United States. For you and I, Sir, I temporarily embody the spirit of two great nations and whatever strength I have and whatever authority, I possess only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people. Any influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspiration of free men everywhere. America does love freedom and believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires. I have had the privilege Sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own government and with the spokesmen of the Governments of France and Italy and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of duty upon which we have met. We have used great words all of us, we have used the great words 'Right' and 'Justice', and now we are to prove whether or not we understand the words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war. And we must not only understand them but we must have courage to act upon our understanding. Yet, after I have uttered the word 'courage', it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist that great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it. There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realised how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another and it will be our high privilege, I believe, Sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt but also to organise the moral forces of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make right and justice, to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world.

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me on the other side of the sea; nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this dignity and importance. Therefore it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and in purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thought with yours in carrying forward this standard which we are so proud to hold high and defend.

"May I not, Sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your own health and the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Great Britain."

THE FRENCH MAIL.

On the liner "Sphinx," from Marseilles, was a French military commission of 15 officers of the flying corps, who are going to Japan to train Japanese army aviation officers in the handling of new type aeroplanes. They had an aeroplane with them.

The "Sphinx" is a Messageris Maritime boat, and, together with about fifty other ships of the same line, was taken under control by the French Government at the beginning of the war. Of these ships approximately twenty-five have been lost by submarining. Of this number, however only one was of similar proportions to the "Sphinx," the remainder having been of 10,000 tons and under.

When the French Government releases the company's boats, those lost will be replaced. In addition to this, the company intends constructing several new palatial liners, to ply between the Orient and France.

The "Sphinx" left Sunday for Shanghai, from where it will return to Marseilles.

THINGS CHINESE.

Long, long ago the "China Mail" used to publish "The China Review", a periodical rich in lore of things Chinese. It began in 1872, with N. B. Denny as editor. It died in 1901. Complete sets, though now rare, are still on sale by Kelly & Walsh, and we have just seen an excellent index to them, prepared by John C. Ferguson, which may be bought for five dollars from the same firm.

Incidentally, we are glad to see that a successor to the Review is promised soon, bearing the old title. Mr. S. Couling will edit it. It will, with the list of contributors named in the preliminary announcement, easily be worth the $9 a year charged for it. It is to be published by Kelly & Walsh.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

PROPOSAL TO SINK GERMAN WARSHIPS.

From an American source we obtain the news that cable messages have been reaching the U.S.A. to the effect that President Wilson is advocating the sinking of the German warships to avoid controversy over their apportionment. This news, it was very plausibly added, stirs the Senate.

Senators Lodge, Borah, Harding, and Penrose are opposed to the idea, and advocate that the ships be divided among the victors. At the same time they demand to know on what authority the President proposes to destroy property now rightfully belonging to the United States.

The "China Mail" could tell them. The President no doubt got his "authority" from a book called "Windmills," by Gilbert Cannan.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PETTY THEFT.

In attempting to make away with eight dried ducks which were exposed for sale in a store in Des Voeux Road Central, a Chinese was pursued by the shopkeeper and caught. His statement to the magistrate that he was destitute was contradicted by the fact that five odd dollars were found in his pockets at the time of his arrest.

A sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

AMMUNITION.

Arrested on the Wing Lok Wharf as he was going on board the "Sui Tai" bound for Macao, a Chinese was brought before the magistrate, charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and 53 rounds of ammunition. He said he was ignorant of the regulations, and stated that he came from Peru where he had been for some years employed as a labourer on a farm. Owing to the lawless state of the country, he had purchased the revolver on going out of the country as a means of defence.

A fine of $50 was imposed.

For a similar offence, a sentence of a $100 fine or six weeks was passed on another Chinese who was arrested at the Kowloon Railway Station as he was about to entrain for Canton. He had 83 rounds of revolver and rifle ammunition distributed among the clothing contained in his basket.

BURGLARY.

Six weeks' hard labour was the sentence passed by the Magistrate on a Chinese houseboy who was arrested while breaking into the premises of Mr. Gibson (Manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson in Kowloon), in order to commit a larceny.

FRACAS ON S.S. "SUNNING".

Four Chinese coolies employed on the steamer "Sunning" were arraigned before Mr. J. B. Wood, on a charge of disorderly conduct. According to the Indian guard sergeant of the steamer, by whom they were charged, they were said to have assaulted the European second Engineer, and on his intervening, the sergeant was assaulted with stools.

The Chief Officer of the steamer informed the Magistrate that the sergeant with other guards came to him for assistance, but as he thought the fracas was only one of the many which usually arose on the ship, he paid no attention, and did not enquire into the matter. There evidently had been an altercation between the Engineer and the head-coolie, and the sergeant might have thought it his duty to take the side of the Engineer, thus adding fuel to the flame. As a matter of fact, said the Chief Officer, the Engineer did not receive any injury and was going about his duties.

The coolies were discharged.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

COMMENDATIONS.

Constables 522 Cruz and 784 Thomas are both commended by the Captain Supt. of Police for alertness when off duty in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket on September 19th, 1918. (This is the third commendation given to P.C. 784 Thomas).

Staff Inspector Taylor is commended by the Capt. Supt. of Police for good work done during the past three months.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION 5.30 P.M.

Monday, Jan. 13th, No. 2 Platoon.
Tuesday, Jan. 14th, No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, Jan. 15th, No. 1 Platoon.
Thursday, January 16th, Ambulance Platoon.
Friday, Jan. 17th, No. 2 Company.
Uniform, Caps and Covers, Rifles.

BAND PRACTICES, 6 P.M.

Fridays, January 10th and 17th and Tuesdays, Jan. 14th, 21st and 28th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Before His Worship Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court this morning hearing was continued in the case in which an Indian constable of the Naval Yard Police, named Sardullah Khan is charged with the murder of Sergt. Harry Linfield of the same force on the night of Nov. 18 last.

Dr. C. W. McKenny said he was Medical Officer in charge of Victoria Gaol until December 21 last. He had examined the accused on only one occasion and that was on December 17 when the accused was brought before him. Witness examined the accused but found nothing seriously wrong with him. The accused complained of fever and witness treated him with quinine. Witness had seen the accused on the previous day but did not examine him.

By His Lordship: He did not examine the accused for insanity neither did he observe any sign of mental incapacity during the one interview he had had with him. A prisoner under charge of murder is not necessarily kept under stricter observation than other prisoners. Witness would have expected any peculiarity on the part of any particular prisoner to be reported to him.

Dr. P. D. Keyt, said he had been Acting Medical Officer, Victoria Gaol since December 21 last. He had the accused under observation on several occasions beginning on Dec. 24. On each occasion witness had the accused up at his office and examined him but found no signs of insanity. In his opinion the accused's condition was normal.

By His Lordship: When he said he examined the accused he meant he spoke to him through an interpreter.

By Mr. Wakeman: The effect of Indian hemp on a person depended on the quantity and quality of hemp taken.

By Mr. Belilios; The witness understood that hemp was used extensively amongst Indians without ill effects. Witness did not know that Indians eat opium.

By His Lordship: When he said the hemp habit was common amongst Indians, he meant both eating and smoking.

By Mr. Belilios: When a man takes hemp, the effect of the drug is likely to cause confusion of thought.

By Mr. Wakeman: In that state, a man would not be normal but very excited. The effects would last from two to three hours.

By His Lordship: If hemp was taken at 5.30 p.m. and a certain act committed at 11 p.m., witness would not have effects of the drug. He would not expect the drug to have hampered mental faculties, at least not after six hours.

By Mr. Belilios: If a man took a dose of opium followed by hemp in quick succession, although he would not be in a state to run "amok", witness thought he would be in a nervous condition for some hours. Of course, this was only his opinion as he had no experience of the effects of opium and hemp taken together.

A juryman asked the correct English interpretation of the Indian words attributed to the accused when he was alleged to have made a confession at the Police Station.

Mr. Akbar, in the witness box said the Indian words did not bear as much emphasis as the English interpretation "I *did* shoot." The Indian words might mean either "I shot the Sergeant" or "the Sergeant was shot by me." The sentence in Indian, does not imply a confession of guilt, nor, on the other hand, does it imply that the act was accidental. The sentence was merely an indication of certain happenings, but it does not say how it occurred.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Case proceeding.

TEMBOLANG RUBBER ESTATE.

Following are extracts from the report submitted to shareholders on Nov. 12. The total Rubber collected for the year amounted to 119,707 lbs., as against a crop of 88,400 lbs. for the previous year.

The average net sale price, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, is 1s. 6·1d, per lb.

This Company was not qualified for an allocation of tonnage to British Ports, and the whole of its produce had, therefore, to be sold in the Singapore market, where the prices declined owing to shipping restrictions.

Exclusive of Depreciation, London Office Expenses and Debenture Interest, the Cost of Production delivered Singapore was 1s. 0·64d. per lb.

Labour conditions were not so satisfactory as in previous years, and it was found necessary to augment the force by the employment of Chinese.

The crop to be harvested for the year to 30 June, 1919, is provisionally estimated at 256,000 lbs.; this figure is subject to adjustment in the event of any alteration in the restriction of output scheme.

Before the close of the year under review, it was deemed necessary to raise further Working Capital, and the Directors arranged for a loan of £20,000.

The result of the year's working after payment of Debenture and other Interest (£2,411 14s. 11d.) is a loss of £4,894 1s. 8d.

SERMON.

The following sermon was delivered by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle at St. John's Cathedral last Sunday evening:—

It is a long time since we have wished each other a happy New Year with so joyful a hope that it will be so, as we have done this year. We are beginning the New Year with the brightest prospects. To some it seems as though a real change will come over the world as a result of the War, a change for the better. True there are not wanting signs of possible trouble. Anarchy and pillage and robbery and murder seem to be rife in that unhappy country of Russia, and we do not yet know what is going to be the final result of the present chaotic condition of Germany. But with these exceptions the prospect seems vastly brighter than it has ever been before. The world is ripe for change. Reconstruction is in the air. The War has opened the eyes of many to the evils which were rife as a result of years of prosperity and peace. General Smuts is related to have expressed the opinion that the War came in the nick of time to save some European countries from the luxury, over indulgence and effeteness of civilization. At home it has been seen and recognised that all was not well with the State before the War. Class differences were becoming accentuated and embittered. The strife between capital and labour was getting more and more serious. But now there is a kindlier feeling amongst all classes. A leader of the labour party in England some three years ago was addressing a mass meeting of workmen and was describing the wealthy young aristocrat, the "toff" and the "dude" as he called him. He described him walking down Bond Street in London with his cane and his spats, his gloves and his button hole as if he were the lord of creation, the man who had never done a day's work in his life and never meant to. The speaker referred to him as "Algy" and he said: "Where is Algy now?" And after a moment's pause he answered his own question: "He is in the trenches," and the audience burst into loud cheers. It is certain that the grim realities of war, which have brought all classes together in a common peril and a common task, have brought out a kindlier feeling, men have found unsuspected qualities of bravery, endurance and heroism in classes which they had hitherto despised. This kindlier feeling is of good augury for the future, when a reconstruction of social conditions is inevitable and most desirable. For it is certain that men who have faced death for their country, side by side, are not going to ignore each other's claims to a fitting and worthy place in that country that their bravery has saved from destruction. Men who have been patriotic in war will also be patriotic in peace. And the same may be said of women. They have shown a wonderful power and ability during the War, they have carried out tasks which had never before been expected of them, and by the efficiency of their work they have shown themselves worthy of admission to the full rights of citizenship, and to an equal voice with men in the Government of the country. I think we have hardly yet realised what a tremendous revolution that has been. It distinctly marks the end of an epoch and the beginning of a new age. And if reconstruction is the order of the day in the State, it is no less so in the Church. The great and pressing problem in the Church to-day is the question of the unity of Christians. For the last few years prayers have been offered in many places and by many different bodies of Christians, that the Church may be led towards reunion, and to-day we see that those prayers are being answered. It was formerly maintained by some Christians that the differences amongst Christians were a good thing and led to healthy rivalry, but we have come to see that they are terrible evils, that they lead to ill-will and unchristian words and actions and are the cause of fatal weakness in the Church. And men are no longer content to take these differences for granted as something which cannot be avoided, but they are considering them and seeing whether they are as great as they appear. A conference is to be held on Christian Faith and Order, which is going to face "the differences amongst Christians in a spirit of hope that a way to outward visible unity in the Catholic Church may be found. A special appeal has been made by the people who are preparing for that conference that Christian people will give it a place in their prayers. We ought all to make a point of praying for God's blessing on those two great conferences, the Peace Conference which is to settle the Peace of the World on a State foundation and the Conference on Faith and Order which we hope will lead to the peace amongst all Christians and the unity of the Catholic Church.

There are great questions of practical and vital importance to the work of the Church which can only be settled by a church which is reunited —questions which no single branch of the Church can settle for itself without consideration of the rest of the Church. Such a question for example is the status of women in the church. Are they to be admitted to the Christian ministry? Such a step would be an innovation on Catholic custom, but it is a step which some people are beginning to consider necessary. A united church could take action in the matter but one can hardly see how a portion of the church could make such an innovation without incurring the danger of being charged with having forfeited its Catholicity.

We hear a good deal being said about the church being out of touch with the spirit of the age. The charge is very far from being true. In fact it would rather be true to say that the church owes her weakness to yielding too much to the spirit of the age. She is too much in bondage to the tyranny of the world. Instead of keeping to her high spiritual standards she has yielded too much to the worldly spirit, she has truckled to wealth and fashion, she has permitted a low standard of life and conduct, she has allowed discipline to fall into abeyance, and contented herself with philanthropy rather than spirituality. She has permitted envy and jealousy and discord amongst her members. She has failed to claim the whole of life as being under the rule of Christ. And if the Christian Church is to be the power in the world for good that Christ intended her to be she must first reform her individual members.

It was said of the first Christians that men "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." But to-day the life of a Christian often differs in no way from the life of the man who professes no allegiance to Christ. The Christian is seen to be as eager to make money and as lax in the methods by which he makes it as the non-Christian. He is as eager for public applause and popularity as anyone else. He gives as much time to enjoyment and as little labour for the spiritual uplift of the world as the professed follower of Mammon. We need to-day in the church a deepened spirituality. We have been trying to serve God and Mammon, and we have failed, as our Master told us we would. We have to-day a large body of professing churchmen who are so conscious of the half-heartedness of their faith that they voluntarily impose on themselves the heaviest sentence which in old days the church inflicted on the worst offenders, the sentence of excommunication. They of their own will cut themselves off from the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Sacrament which our Lord ordained for the strengthening and refreshing of the souls of his followers. No wonder the spiritual standard amongst us is so low when people neglect to feed their souls. We ought to have six or seven hundred communicants in this Cathedral on such an occasion as Christmas Day instead of under two hundred. At the beginning of a New Year I put it to anyone in this Church to-night that if he or she is not a regular communicant he should ask him the reason and should face the issue whether he will be content with so half-hearted a service as is implied in the life of a churchman who is not a communicant. The present time is one of unprecedented opportunity for winning the world for Christ, but the world cannot be won by a church whose members are half-hearted and lacking in spiritual power.

In a recently published book called the "Church in the Furnace," written by seventeen chaplains to the British Army in France, the writers agree that the militant aspect of the church has not been sufficiently emphasised in the past. We need to make men know that every member of the church has to "do his bit" for the work of the church. We are not all required to talk about our religion, though we should not be ashamed to do so when the need arises. But we are required to live such a life that men will see we are servants of Christ. We have all to recognise that we are members of a great society, the Catholic Church, which is out to win the world for Christ. There can be no shutting up of our religion into water-tight compartments. The victory can only be won if every Christian does his part. Are you doing yours? Are you using the talents that God has given you for Him?

Let us thank God for allowing us to live in so important a time in the world's history, and let us resolve to-night that we will do more than we have ever done to extend the Kingdom of Christ over the hearts and lives of men.

AMERICAN ASSOON OF CHINA.

With the exception of one member, the officers and executive committee of the American Association of China that had served in 1918 were re-elected at a well-attended meeting of the Association held on Dec. 27, at Shanghai. The new committee is as follows:—President, Mr. W. S. Fleming; Vice-President, Dr. W. T. Findley; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. S. Goldsmith; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. L. Seitz, and, with the foregoing comprising the executive committee, S. A. Ransom, J. W. Gallagher, F. J. Raven, Capt. H. E. Morton, H. H. Arnold, and Capt. W. L. Eigler.

The report indicates that there are nearly 300 members of the Association of whom 236 are resident in Shanghai.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, Commissioner of Customs (Retired), has written a pamphlet of 20 pages which may fitly be described as one of the most arresting publications seen in the Far East in recent years. Of the ancient history of what was the Imperial Maritime Customs, Mr. Taylor tells only enough for his purpose. It is just as well to remember, in view of the fact that the great majority of people still think the Service a creation of Sir Robert Hart's, that it had been in existence five years before he joined it, and that it was close upon 20 years before he got the appointment as I. G. When he did take command it was more or less as an autocrat. He had succeeded one, Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, who was far more inclined to absolutism than himself; and it is unquestionably due to that fact that Sir Robert then lacking his Baronetcy was able to secure those concessions of power which made his term of office so fruitful. We do not quite understand what Mr. Taylor means when he speaks of the "humble origin" of the late Inspector General. His family was sufficiently well-to-do to send him to Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of fifteen, and later on to get for him a nomination to the British Consular Service. They must, therefore, have had at least some influence. It was thus Mr. Hart came to China, and some early numbers of the "N. C. Herald" are enriched by a few very graphic sketches of local Shanghai life under the pen name, "C'est Moi," which were almost certainly his. He and Lay had worked together in the compilation of a Peking vocabulary, both of them being in the Consular Service, and it was thus they laid the foundation of their intimate knowledge of Chinese which gave them so great an advantage in their dealings with native officials. In his later years it was plain that the I.G. was not the man he had been, and, against his desire, a Deputy was appointed, who at the time was expected to succeed him. But, as all the world knows, that arrangement fell through, and when Sir Robert died in England, in 1911, he "was succeeded by his nominee and protege, Mr. F. A. Aglen," now Sir Francis.

This was an appointment which—to quote from the pamphlet—"led to the gradual resignation of all the senior Commissioners whose circumstances permitted them to leave." There are two sides to those resignations, we believe, the other being that certain men who were really too old for further service were induced to leave for their own and others' benefit.

In 1906, it will be remembered, the Shui Wu Chu was brought into being, and the late I.G. passed from his autocracy into the headship of a department. Generalissimo one day, he was a Brigadier the next, and Sir Francis has never been more than Brigadier. "All questions of duty treatment," says Mr. Taylor, "questions formerly decided by Sir R. Hart, are now referred to the Shui Wu Chu for decision, that body understanding nothing of the matter but apparently having to be kept quiet by some semblance of running the Customs. The results are occasionally comical." There is nothing funny, however, from a financial point of view, in the fact that "until quite lately, Tls. 20,000 a month has been paid out of tonnage dues towards the support of the Shui Wu Chu," while Light and other services are being starved for want of funds. In all probability this and many of the subsequent strictures on the management deserve to be passed on. Their fitting resting place it may be, is not on the shoulders of the Inspectorate at all.

The cure for all these things may possibly be found, as Mr. Taylor suggests, in a Commission of Inquiry, which would or would not find room for improvement. If as is asserted, reform is urgent, it is more than advisable that we should have it. If, on the other hand, things are found in such a condition as to need little or no change, then the faith of the outer world in the Service as a whole will be justified and confirmed. All the world is interested; and at the great Conference soon to be opened the subject might well be mooted in connection with other points in which China is an interested patty. Difficulties only too readily suggest themselves. There are nearly a score of Treaty Powers each with a voice in Chinese affairs. He who thinks Customs reform a simple matter has forgotten the length of the red tape with which the subject is bound. He must, moreover, be ignorant of the inner working of the system as it has now been evolved. None but new comers to China now think that her relations with the West are based on treaties alone. There has grown up a vast amount of local custom, the outcome of commonsense and practical need, which knows nought of treaty signatures, is entirely outside them, and sometimes runs almost counter to the truisms which they cover. So is it with the actual working of the Customs service. One who knows tells us that "It would not be stating the case too strongly to affirm that if the Customs nowadays adhered strictly to the letter of these out-of-date regulations, then the work of the port of Shanghai in particular could not proceed for one hour."

A JUST PEACE.

Lord Charnwood, a distinguished British statesman, in an address on world problems at the University of Toronto, before a large gathering of professional and business men, considered the question of peace and the proposed League of Nations. He said peace had been placed before the people of the world as the supreme object to be attained, but this, in his estimation, was not the right view. Peace should not be the supreme objective, he thought, nor could it be attained if it were made of paramount importance. Justice, and not peace, should be the supreme aim.

"Peace," he said, "is an idle vision until people have come to accept the principles of justice, and men cannot truly appreciate peace until they are prepared, if need be, to fight for the principles of justice and liberty. People must first get their fundamental moral aim right." Out of the war, he declared, must come an advance in the cause of justice and of peace throughout future generations, and the establishment of those aims will require many peace conferences.

He referred with gratification to the growing friendly understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and said that this was not incompatible with the sentiment that binds the various parts of the British Empire together. He spoke also of the fact of equality that had been increasing in parallel degrees in the two countries, until to-day all classes are subject to one common law. Side by side with this came the idea of self-government, and the American Revolution of 1776, he declared, was a tremendous stimulus for free government, not only in the United States but in the British Empire.

"These two English-speaking families," he said, "at this moment share between them the special responsibility for the reshaping of civilization after this great war."

Speaking in regard to international relations, he said that government would have to be established in some of the centres of the world from which the war sprang—probably in the Balkans. The backward people of the world must live under the control of some civilized nation or nations. The African problem, the exploitation of the weaker races by the stronger, and matters relating to Mesopotamia, were questions he believed would take a long time to settle.

With respect to the Balkans and "the former Austro-Hungarian dominions" he urged that great care would have to be taken so that no new grievances would be allowed to smoulder in the heart of any people that would, a few years hence be a spark to kindle another great war.

BIG FIRE IN COLOMBO.

Residents in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield's mills at Slave Island Colombo were disturbed in the early hours of November 23 by shrill police whistles and shouts coming from the direction of the mills. In a little while, says the "Times of Ceylon," the whole place was astir when it became known that there was a fire of large proportions. The heat from the fire was intense and made itself felt for a considerable distance around. The fire had spread rapidly and when the Fire Brigade, which, as usual, was not long in arriving after being summoned, had come to the scene, matters appeared to be hopeless and the best that could be done was to concentrate on the large machinery plant which was still outside the range of the fire, and this was done with success. The green tea factory where the fire was raging, is about the largest of the buildings in the mills and was fortunately detached from the other buildings, though it led into the engine-room, which houses an engine of large dimensions as well as the dynamo which supplies the power for the electric lighting of the stores. The amount of damage was very considerable, there being in the factory a large quantity of tea, which was to be bulked for early shipment. The sight of the burning building was magnificent, shafts of flame rising to a height which made them visible for several miles around. Water was brought into play on the engine room, which, through its position, was in danger of being enveloped by the flames. The air was fortunately still and the operation was thereby rendered successful, the flames failing to affect it. The factory was a brick structure with a galvanised zinc roofing, which was completely burnt down, only the walls remaining standing, even these having to a considerable extent been affected by the heat. Among the material destroyed was a large number of bulkers, sifters, etc. The fire lasted for about two hours, but the building was smouldering for many hours afterwards during which the Fire Brigade continued its activities.

LOCAL TRADE WITH U.S.A.

With reference to the various rumours in the Colony with respect to the removal of import restrictions on rice and certain other commodities entering the United States, the American Consul General has received instructions from Washington indicating that import restrictions upon practically all commodities figuring in the trade of the Far East have been removed except with respect to feathers, rice, kapok, peanuts and manufactures of wool. The War Trade Board indicates that it is carefully considering the removal of the restrictions on these articles and relaxations will be announced just as rapidly as public policy will permit.

ANOTHER ROBBERY IN YAUMATI.

Another armed robbery was perpetrated in Yaumati yesterday, when a gang of three men, armed with revolvers entered a shop in Argyll street. They held up the shopkeeper, and ransacking the counter they stole $14 and disappeared. So far no trace of the robbers has been discovered.

NEW YEAR PARTY.

AT ROYAL ENGINEERS' THEATRE.

The families of the Royal Engineers and A. S. C. were entertained yesterday afternoon at the Royal Engineers' Theatre. The party was in the nature of a New Year entertainment, and was planned and conducted by Lieut. Bryant of the R.E.

About 80 were present, children predominating, a feature of the occasion being the presentation of gifts to the youngsters.

The theatre was tastefully decorated, a mysterious Fairy Cave on the stage adding to the attractiveness of the room.

Commencing at 4 o'clock, games were played by the children, this continuing until 5, when tea was served. After tea two "fairies" emerged from the Fairy Cave on the stage. These fairies, Father Time and Little Miss 1919, (amusingly portrayed by Lieut. Bryant, R.E., and Capt. Wahl, R.E.) presented gifts to the children. At the conclusion of the prize-giving, a beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to Little Miss 1919 by Miss Irene Jenkins.

As a last part of the programme, a Cinema was shown, comics and educational pictures constituting the performance. Films were furnished by the Pathe company.

Present at the entertainment were General and Miss Ventris.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED:—Qualified Stenographer and Typist, male preferred. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required to W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

WANTED by an old-established British Firm in Shameen, a PRODUCE EXPERT, thoroughly conversant with the Canton trade. Good salary to an efficient man. No others need apply. First-class references essential. Reply Box No. 102, "China Mail."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

January 14, 1919,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 1 HUMPHREYS BUILDING, KOWLOON.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couch & armchairs, blackwood desk, armchairs, tables, teapoys & flower stands, marble clock, Japanese silk embroidered screen, pictures, ornaments, casement curtains, carpet, skin rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner waggon, teak bookcase, ice chest, electric fittings, dinner crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single & double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, toilet table, tiled top washstand, woollen blankets, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

And

A Quantity of Palms in Pots

Also

1 Cottage Piano by Moutrie, Shanghai (in fine condition)
1 Victrola with cabinet and records.
1 Perambulator.

On view from Monday, the 13th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 7, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of Cargo ex the Company's Steamship

"HIRANO MARU,"

which left Liverpool on 3rd October, 1918, are hereby notified that the said ship having been sunk by an enemy submarine boat off the south coast of Ireland on 4th October, 1918, all cargo on board have in consequence become a total loss.

The Bills of Lading for cargo shipped on this steamer will therefore be endorsed to that effect on application at this office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1919.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

OUR
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT
STOCKS
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE"
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

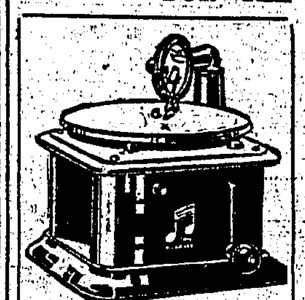
BRUSHWARE:—
CARPET SWEEPERS, BROOMS and BRUSHES, STOVE, PLATE, FURNITURE and HEARTH BRUSHES, O'CEDAR MOPS and POLISH, ETC., ETC.

COOKING UTENSILS:—
SAUCEPANS, FRYPANS, KETTLES, ROAST PANS, COFFEE MILLS, CAKE and BREAD MAKERS, MINCERS, DISH COVERS, FISH KETTLES, VACUUM FREEZERS, FILTERS, ETC., ETC.

CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE
OF BEST
BRITISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

THE IDEAL GIFT
FOR THE CHILDREN.



THE LITTLE
"RED BOY"
GRAFONOLA.

Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone.

PRICE - - $15.00.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
TEL. 1322. 16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 80 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS in POOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

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PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE
DUTY PAID - - - $35

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.

TO

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd "
"NELLORE"	26th March	30th April	10th May

TO

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	10 January	due Bombay about 27 January

TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

(to Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to:—

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

LUZON MARU Sunday, 12th Jan, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

INDUS MARU.....Wednesday, 15th Jan., at Noon.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SOURABAYA—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly services touching at Intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU Saturday, 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 16th Jan. at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

JOSHIN MARU Thursday, 9th Jan., at 9 a.m.
KAIJO MARU Sunday, 12th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freights and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.

BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.

For JAPAN.

BANRI MARU	on or about 15th Feb.
BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.
HOKUTO MARU	on or about 26th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO LD. *Agents.*

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDED POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Jan. 9, at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	HUICHOW	Jan. 9, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Jan. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Jan. 16, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	SATURDAY, Jan. 11, D'light.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoi[illegible] now when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

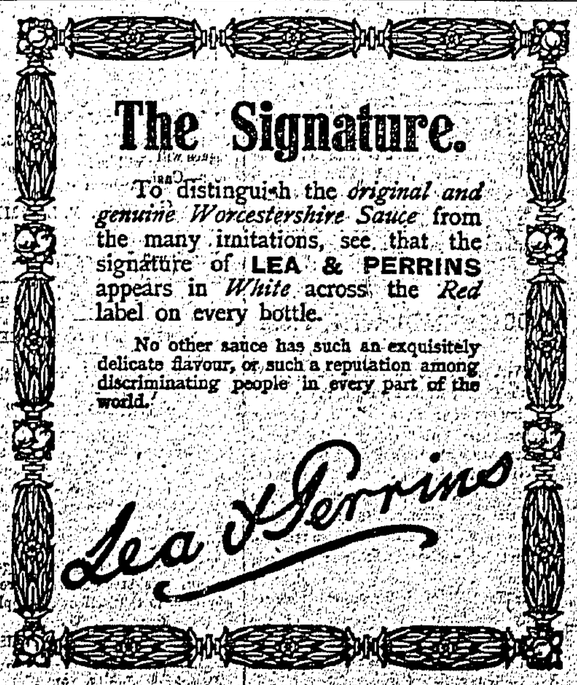
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING,
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1964.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th February.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 13th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD
General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING.

STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES.

The "Taiyu-maru," 6,000 tons, of the Uchida Kisen Kaisha, of Kobe, which left for Shanghai on December 20, got her propellers damaged near Shimonoseki the following day at about 4 p.m. Two launches were immediately dispatched from Shimonoseki to render assistance. The steamer was brought to Moji for repairs. She is a cargo boat.

S.S. "CHI-YUEN" ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

The s.s. "Chi-yuen" of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co., is reported only slightly damaged by fire which recently happened on board her near Rangoon. It is also reported that the steamer is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong soon with a shipment of rice which will be transhiped to Canton. [Later news says she is a total loss.]

CARGO OF WRECKAGE LOST.

According to a Shimonoseki dispatch the "Asahi-maru," 995 tons, owned by Mr. Morita Yoshimatsu, of Tokyo, sank in a storm off Mokpo a few days ago, but the scene of the accident has not yet been located. She was on the way from Tsingtau to Osaka with a cargo of 200 tons of iron obtained by destroying the hull of the Japanese warship "Takachiho," which sank off Tsingtau during the operation at Kiaochau in the present war.

CHANGE IN N.Y.K. SHIPPING SCHEDULE.

January steamers on European Service.

The N.Y.K. extra steamers for January on the European service comprise three, that is, the s.s. "Nagata Maru," "Toba Maru," and "Tajima Maru." The "Toba Maru," however, has been rearranged to be shifted to the New York service to run an extra trip towards the end of the month and the s.s. "Tofuku Maru," as a substitute therefor, has been scheduled for London. It may be added, in passing, that the cargo conditions on the New York service are likely to improve steadily.

WORLD'S MERCANTILE SHIPPING RETURNS.

According to the latest investigations, the world's mercantile shipping returns, inclusive of losses, construction, and additions, are as under:—

Lost tonnage	15,053,786 tons
Newly-built tonnage	10,849,527 "
Enemy tonnage seized	2,392,675 "
Total additions	13,242,502 "
Balance	1,801,584 "

The returns for Great Britain alone are as follows:—

Lost tonnage	9,001,829 tons
Newly-built tonnage	4,892,296 "
Purchased tonnage	330,000 "
Enemy tonnage seized	716,520 "
Total additions	5,878,816 "
Balance	3,453,044 "

CLOSING OF A KOBE SHIPYARD.

The termination of hostilities has led to the closing of a shipyard in Hyogo. In July, 1916, Mr. Hashimoto Kizo, a member of the House of Representatives, established the Hashimoto Shipyard on Karumo Islet, Hyogo, which has since built only two vessels of medium size, with 300 workers in regular employment and 250 in casual employment. The manager of the shipyard was suddenly informed by the proprietor that owing to the slump due to the armistice it had been decided to close the yard for the time being, and was also told to dismiss all the workers. When this decision of the proprietor was communicated to the men, they were greatly alarmed, because it would be very difficult for them to obtain work elsewhere. Through the manager the workers asked the proprietor to give extra allowances ranging from 30 to 60 days' wages. This request was rejected by Mr. Hashimoto, who proposed to give from two to seven days' extra wages to the regular workers, though no special allowance were to be given to the casual workers. The men got angry at this proposal, but they were placated by the police. For a time, however, it is said there were disquieting symptoms among the men.

"SHINNO-MARU" TOWED INTO NAGASAKI.

The "Nagasaki Press" reports that the "Shinno-maru," 2,199 tons gross, which has been aground on Yakushima, an island off the south of Kagoshima Ken, since September last, has been successfully refloated by the Toyko Salvage Company and has arrived in Nagasaki in tow of two of the salvage company's boats, for repairs.

The "Shinno-maru" left Saigon on August 26th, bound for Kobe, via Keelung, with a cargo (27,246 bags) of rice consigned to Suzuki Shoten. Owing to stress of weather on approaching the Japanese coast the vessel ran into Yakushima for shelter on September 11th. The storm, instead of abating, grew worse and three days later the crew of the "Shinno-maru" abandoned their ship in a sinking condition.

The salvage operations are considered to have been more than ordinarily successful and the vessel has been brought into Nagasaki without further mishap, though all pumps were kept at work during the course of the voyage.

It is reported that the cargo of rice is entirely worthless, owing to its lengthy submersion in sea water, and will be a total loss.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	6th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April
NELLORE	26th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

TO

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January	27 January

TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
DILWARA	29th December at Daylight (to Shanghai only)

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.

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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Mishima Maru, 15,950 tons	SAT., 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Sado Maru, 12,560 tons	SAT., 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons	SAT., 18th Jan., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§Tensho Maru, 7,000 tons	TUES., 14th Jan.
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Tamba Maru, 13,510 tons	FRIDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima Maru, 15,950 tons	FRIDAY, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons	WED., 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons	WED., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Tenshin Maru, 8,470 tons	SUNDAY, 12th Jan.
	Taian Maru, 7,000 tons	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Bombay Maru, 9,950 tons	TUESDAY, 7th Jan.
	Shinchiku Maru, 7,000 tons	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru, TUESDAY, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
†*Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, *Manager*

Telephone 292 & 293.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1919. WONG PING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

Destination	Vessel's Name	Agents to whom Freight Applies	To be Despatched
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Jan., at Noon.
Liverpool via S'pore, Penang & C'bo &c.	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Liverpool via S'pore, P'ang & C'bo &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Tenyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 11th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail s.s. Co., Ltd.	On 9th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco	Grotius	Java-China-Japan Line	On 25th Jan.
San Francisco	Willis	Java-China-Japan Line	On 28th Jan.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via Shai. &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Jan., at 11 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 11th Jan., at 3 P.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Jan., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Feb., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Jan.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th March.
Japan	Hanri Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Feb.
Shanghai	Taisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
Shanghai	Sunning	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Paoting	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Tenshio Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14 h Jan.
Swatow, Belawan-Deli & Penang	Van Cloon	Java-China-Japan Line	On 10th Jan., at Noon.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Seiku Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Jan., at 5 P.M.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Jan., at 10 a.m.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th Jan., at 3 P.M.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Jan., at 3 P.M.
Sandakan	Mausang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Jan. at Noon.
Java	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 25th Jan
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Shinchiku Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Jan.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Tenshin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Jan.

TO SAIL.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

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Agents.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 11th January at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KIYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th January, 1919, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 15th January 1919, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 15th January 1919.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1919.

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Alor Gajah ($1)	3.60	3.75
Amal. Malay (y. pd.	2.40	2.50
Ayer Hitam ($5)	13.00	14.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.25	1.45
Ayer Molek ($1)	2.60	2.75
Ayer Panas ($5)	11.00	11.50
Balgownie ($1)	5.00	5.50
Bassett ($1)	1.00	1.15
Batang Benar ($10)	13.50	14.50
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.10	1.25pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.80	0.70
Bukit Katil ($1)	1.10	1.20
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.70	2.85
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.65	0.35
Bukit Timah ($10)	11.00	
Changkat S'dang ($5)	8.50	9.00
Glenealy Pms. ($1)	1.85	2.00
Hayton ($5)	8.00	9.00
Indragiri ($5)	6.90	7.15
Jeram ($1)	1.30	1.50
Jimah ($1)	1.70	1.85
Kamasan ($2)	4.50	5.00
Kedah ($1)	3.45	3.75
Kelemak R. ($5)	7.00	7.50
Kempas ($2)	8.00	8.25
Kluang ($5)	5.00	6.00
Lunas ($5)	8.50	9.00
Malara Pinds	2.60	2.70
Malakoff ($2)	4.60	4.80
Mandal-Tekong ($1)	0.80	0.90
Mergui ($5)	5.75	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	4.25	4.50
Nyalas ($5)	7.85	8.10
Pajam ($5)	12.00	13.00 xrts.
Pantai ($1)	1.50	1.65
Parit Perak ($1)	2.65	2.85
Perak River ($1)	2.65	2.85
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.75
Punggor ($1)	0.70	0.80
Radella ($5)	11.00	11.50
Sandycroft ($2)	3.75	4.00
Sendai ($5)	7.50	7.75
Sembrong ($1)	0.30	0.40
Sungei Bagan ($2)	3.75	4.00
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.45	0.55pm
Tambalak ($1)	1.05	1.15
Tapah ($10)	18.00	19.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	11.50	12.50
Temeloh ($1)	1.10	1.30
Trafalgar ($2)	1.00	1.20
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.80	0.90
Unfdd Malacca ($1)	1.25	1.35
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Name of Dock or Slip	Length on Keel Blocks	Entrance Breadth	Depth over Sill at Ordinary Spring Tides	Rise of Tide: Springs	Rise of Tide: Neaps
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	98' top, 72' bottom	30'	6'	2 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	...
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	324'	60' 3"	14'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	60'	14'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	82	28'	12'	7' 6"	...
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	448'.0"	88' 6"	30'	17' 6"	...
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	693	76'1	21'	7' 6"	...
Lamont Dock	522	54'	15'	7' 6"	...

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

EDINBURGH, October 2.

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

The Secretary for Scotland has pointed a large and influential ottish War Memorial Committee. e Duke of Atholl is Chairman, the embers are thoroughly representa-e, and all of them have received e approval of the public. The rms of the reference directs the ommittee to consider what steps ould be taken towards the utilisa-on of Edinburgh Castle as a memo-ial, and also for the wider purposes a national treasure house for Scot-nd. If Edinburgh Castle is adopt-d, and at present it holds the field, will not be a grandiose and costly heme. The Committee, however, ill be confronted with the question f structural changes. Most of the resent buildings are not suited for national War Memorial. They con-ist chiefly of the unsightly western lock, the quadrangle known as Crown Square, and the Hospital. The western block of barracks is as inconvenient inside as it is ugly out-side; the rooms are small and the ceilings low; trophies and relics could not be housed there. Why then, it is asked, should this remnant of a utilitarian age be allowed to intrude on the romantic site? In the qua-drangle there are two historic build-ings, that cannot be touched,—the Palace and the Banqueting Hall. But the other two blocks are not of any historic or architectural interest, and they would supply an admirable site for memorial buildings. The Hospital, also, might be utilised as a historic museum.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER CHRISTISON.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., at his residence, 40, Moray Place, Edin-burgh, who had a long and notable career of medical service in India. The late Baronet, who was in his 91st year, was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, taking the M.D. in 1850. In the following year he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service. He had medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infan-try in the Burmese War, 1852-53, and was present at the taking of Rangoon. He acted in a similar capacity in the 1st Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, 1855-57, and Meade's Horse in 1858, serving with them in the Mutiny at Gwalior and Agra. Later he had medical charge of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry. Taking up the post of superintendent of vaccination and lecturer in surgery at Agra Medical School in 1858, in 1868 he became Principal of the School and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asy-lum at Agra. In 1871 he was pro-moted Surgeon-Major, in 1877 De-puty Surgeon-General, and two years afterwards Surgeon-General for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Sir Alexander retired in 1882, in which year he succeeded to the Baronetcy. After his return to Edinburgh he showed a conspicuous interest in medical matters, notably in the medical education of women, and he was for a long time President of the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women. He was also prominently identified with the anti-tuberculosis movement in Edinburgh and in Scotland generally, having been President of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Edinburgh since the foundation of the institution.

The late Baronet is survived by Lady Christison and two sons and four daughters. Major R. A. Chris-tison is the heir, and the other son is Captain A. F. P. Christison, M.C., Cameron Highlanders. Lieut. F. G. Christison, the youngest son, who served with the Argyll and Sutherlands, was killed in action in December 1915.

THE CRIME OF THE HIRANO MARU.

Among the passengers who lost their lives by the torpedoing of the *Hirano Maru* off the Irish coast was Mr. Henry L. Harron, belonging to Greenock, who was returning to Hongkong after six months' leave from the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. He is survived by Mrs. Harron and family, the only son being on active service in France.

Lieut. James Douglas Munro, East Surrey Regiment, was another of the passengers lost. He was the son of Mr. James Munro, C.A., Crewe Road, Edinburgh. Discharged from the Army in April of this year on account of wounds received on the Somme in August 1916, he was on his way to take up an appointment in the Malay States. He was 23 years of age, and educated at George Watson's College.

A third passenger to lose his life was Mr. Alexander Stronach, of the Straits Trading Co., Singapore, aged 30, son of the late John Stronach, of Perang and Aberdeen, and brother of Mrs. Park, 100, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.

Relatives in Inverness have re-ceived information that Captain Hector Fraser, who was in charge of the *Hirano Maru*, went down with his vessel. He was well-known in his seafaring career in Far Eastern waters, which extended over 25 years in the Japanese service.

WAR GIFTS FROM SCOTS ABROAD.

The Secretary of the Edinburgh St. Andrew's Society intimates that he has received £100 from the Singa-pore St. Andrew's Society to provide comforts for Scottish Soldiers, and that most of this money will go to-wards comforts for prisoners of war.

The Edinburgh Society has sent a thousand bunches of heather and six reels of tartan to the St. Andrew's Society of Penang for the St. An-drew's Day celebration.

In the latest report of the Scot-tish Branch of the Red Cross Society it is stated,—"Another pleasing fea-ture in our sources of income is the steadily increasing help we have re-ceived from the branches of the St. Andrew's Societies abroad. These have risen from rather under £4,000 in 1914-15 to upwards of £14,500 in 1917.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Captain August Alexander Mackin-tosh, Royal Horse Guards, whose death occurred at Washington from double pneumonia, was the only son of The Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackin-tosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inver-nesshire. Captain Mackintosh, who was 33 years of age, was dangerously wounded in the first battle of Ypres. He was subsequently appointed to the Staff of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. On the retirement of the Duke of Con-naught he was appointed to the Staff of his successor, the Duke of Devon-shire, and for the past year he has been on the military staff of the British Ambassador at Washington. Last year he married the eldest daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

MISSION PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

The prospects of mission work in China were dealt with in addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Auxiliary of the English Presbyterian China Mission. Prin-cipal Sir Donald MacAlister said that the darkness which had brooded over the earth so long was passing away. The dawn was brightening, and ere long the light of peace, they trusted, would shine upon the enterprises they had in hand. China and Japan had been our Allies in this struggle for righteousness, and the relations established during those years, both with the peoples and the Govern-ments of these countries, could not fail to promote cordial co-operation in the work of reconstruction and re-storation. In that task the work of the missionary could not be put in a secondary place. Missionary effort in these countries, he believed, would find new opportunities and a warmer reception than in the past. Dr. James Crocket, late of Ichang, re-ferred to the importance of medical missions in China, and Mr. Walter Milward, Amoy, dealt with the pro-gress of education. An address was also given by Dr. William Nairn, Mukden.

WATSONIAN WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

Over £6,000 has already been sub-scribed to the Watsonian War Mem-orial Fund, and substantial support is promised by various branches of the Watsonian Club in the Colonies and abroad. It is confidently ex-pected that the £10,000 originally aimed at will be materially exceeded. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting into touch with Watson-ians, and any who have not yet been directly communicated with by the Committee are requested to send their contributions direct to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Robert Paton, City Chambers, Edinburgh. The Committee of the Watsonian Club are now prepared to consider claims on behalf of the children or dependants of Watsonians killed or incapacited by the war.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at Wellington Church, Glasgow, William Robert Knox, of Tientsin, to Jeanima Maggie (Mina), youngest daughter of the late Robert Dron and Mrs. Dron, 400 Great Western Road, Glasgow.

Married, at 125 Nethergate, Dun-dee, Sec.-Lieut. M. F. Paterson, K.O.R.L. Regt., sixth son of the late Captain Donald Paterson, Thurso, to Ethel Anderson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Bell Mustard, of Dundee and Manilla.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

Captain J. Muirhead Grant, M.C., Hussars, (died at Bournemouth from the effect of gas-poisoning), was the younger son of the late Rev. Dr. C. M. Grant, of St. Mark's Parish Church, Dundee. On the outbreak of war Captain Grant came home from Honolulu and received a com-mission. He went to the front in April 1915, gained the M.C. for con-spicuous gallantry in the second battle of Ypres, and was three times mentioned in despatches. Captain Grant was gassed in December of last year.

Lieut. W. R. Sutherland, Sea-forths (killed), was the son of Mr. Alexander Sutherland, Hawick. The deceased was the Scottish Rugby International, who played regular-ly in the three-quarter line of the Hawick Greens. He enlisted in the Yeomanry when war broke out, trans-ferred to the Argyll and Sutherlands, and some time ago received his com-mission in the Seaforths. Lieut. Sutherland played in 18 Internation-

ZALESKA-KIRILLOV CONCERT.

The following is the programme for the concert to be given to-morrow even-ing by Madame Zaleska and M. Kirillov at the Theatre Royal:—

Part I.

1.—(a) Polonaise A-dur "Resurrection of Poland" (Chopin.)
(b) Nocturne fis-moll (Chopin.)
(c) Prelude g-dur (Chopin.)
" a-dur (Chopin.)
" f-dur (Chopin.)
(d) Valse ges-dur (Chopin.)
(e) Sonata B-moll (Chopin.)
(f) "Victory Polonaise" (Chopin.)
—A dur

Madame Zaleska.

2.—(a) Prologue from "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo.)
(b) Cavatine Figaro from "Barbiere di Sevillia" ... (Rossini.)

M. Kirillov.

Part II.

3.—Variations for two pianos, (Beethoven-Saint Saens.)

Madame Zaleska and Prof. Danenberg.

4.—(a) Aria from "Iolanta" ... (Tchaikovsky.)
(b) "Le captif" ... (Gretchaninoff.)
(c) "I am not a prophet" ... (Rachmaninoff.)
(d) "God took from me mine all" ... (Rachmaninoff.)

M. Kirillov.

5.—(a) Minuet (Padarovsky.)
(b) "Campanella" (Lizt.)

Madame Zaleska.

Madame Zaleska will use the Stein-away and Bluthner Grands at this con-cert, kindly lent by Professor Danen-berg.

JAPAN AND FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

The "*Jiji*," in a leading article on the subject of the freedom of the seas, re-marks that Japan, owing to the fact that she does not possess a sufficiently powerful navy, will find it vitally necessary to support the American attitude, notwithstanding British tradi-tional opposition thereto. At the same time Japan should support the British contention that contraband should be abolished before the questions of a league of nations and freedom of the seas are touched upon. Japan's peculiar situation, geographically and otherwise, makes it imperative for her to adopt an independent attitude in order to protect and solidify vital national interests.

als, and is the 30th Scottish Interna-tional to fall in the war.

Lieut. J. A. Deans, R.N.R. (died), was the elder son of the Rev. Wm. Deans, late missionary at Ichang, and at present chaplain at Cawnpore. He was educated at Heriot's School, and served his apprenticeship on board the Arctic Stream (Thos. Law & Sons, Glasgow). On the outbreak of war he was an officer in the Clan Line. He joined the Navy in June 1915, and was 27 years of age.

Private James M'Nair Dick, Machine Gun Corps (died from wounds at Australia Casualty Clear-ing Station, France), was the younger son of the late James M'Nair Dick, of Shanghai and Inellan, and of Mrs. Dick, 15 Douglas Crescent, Edin-burgh, and grandson of the late Colonel Hastings. Deceased was 21 years of age.

Captain Alexander John Lindsay MacGregor, M.C., Yeomanry (died of wounds), was the son of the late Lieut.-Col. A. D. MacGregor, 92nd Highlanders, and nephew of Mr. D. C. R. Lindsay Carnegie of Kinblethmont, Arbroath. He was for some years employed in the Chinese Cus-toms, but had retired two or three years before the war. On the out-break of hostilities he obtained a commission in the Scottish Horse, and went with his regiment to Galli-poli in August 1915. Later he was attached to the Black Watch, and gained the M.C. for an act of great coolness and daring. A former Brigadier writes: "Where he was I knew things were all right. He said little but did much. He was twice reported to be on the peninsula by his C.O. as the best squadron leader in his regiment. The men loved him and would do anything for him."

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-General George Hay Mon-crieff, Colonel, The Royal Scots, a Crimean veteran; 83. He died on the day following the presentation of his portrait, by Mr. Fiddes Watt, A.R.S.A., to the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey, with which in-stitution he had been actively asso-ciated for 45 years.

Major the Hon. Charles Lyell, only son of Lord Lyell of Kinnordy, Kirriemuir; Assistant Military At-taché at Washington, ex-M.P. for South Edinburgh; at one time Parlia-mentary Private Secretary to Vis-count Grey, and Mr. Asquith and Chairman of Committees. He had been a Lieutenant of the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, when war broke out he became Captain of the Fife R.G.A., and was wounded in November 1916.

James Menelaus Hardy, late Superintendent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Valparaiso; 83.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 7d. 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and the Philippines. The anticyclone has moved eastwards and pressure has decreased moderately at the majority of reporting stations. Fresh monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 am. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.13 inches, against an average of 0.16 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th January 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: Variable winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 7, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
Kagoshima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Island	"						
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.21	38	72	SSE	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.23	41	94	SSE	1	b.
Gutzlaff	"		47	93	SSE	6	b
Sharp Pk.	"	30.26	56	81	W	4	b
Amoy	"	30.28	54	80	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	30.24	50	93	N	1	b
Taihoku	5 a.	30.26	52	92	E	2	b
Taichu	"	30.25	48	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30.24	54	—	ENE	2	b
Kodhun	"	30.20	68	—	NE	6	b
Pescadores	"	30.23	61	—	N	4	b
Canton	6 a.	30.22	56	87	—	0	c
Hongkong	"	30.19	68	59	E	24	b
Gap Rock	"	30.18	—	—	ENE	5	b
Macao	"	30.17	61	79	NE	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.14	56	65	NE	2	o
Tourane	"	30.10	64	—	NW	4	o
C. St. James	"	29.95	73	—	E	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.83	80	91	E	4	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant*,
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 7, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in de-grees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of satura-tion, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hun-dredths

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.27	30.19	30.12
Temperature	65	62	66
Humidity	32	59	61
Direction of Wind	E	E	E
Force	5	4	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 6th—68
Lowest open air Temperature on the 7th—62

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 7, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 8th to 14th, 1919.

				High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
				h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Wed.	8	m	0 46	6.6	m	7 44	1.9
			2 19 a	6.2		1 30 a	2.3
Thur.	9	m	1 2	6.2	m	8 28	2.1
			3 10 a	5.6		2 15 a	2.7
Fri.	10	m	1 30	5.7	m	9 13	2.7
			4 2 a	5.0		3 21 a	3.2
Sat.	11	m	1 4	5.0	m	10 0	3.3
			4 54 a	4.5			
Sun.	12	m	0 32	4.5	m	0 29	2.9
			5 45 a	4.0		10 50	3.3
Mon.	13	m	1 1	4.2	m	1 25	1.8
			6 35 a	4.4		11 46	2.6
Tues.	14	m	2 10	4.7	m	2 24	1.1
			7 28 a	4.7		0 33 a	2.6

EDUCATION IN THE F.M.S.

An Educational Conference consisting of officials of the F.M.S. Education Department and heads of various schools was held at Kuala Lumpur in August last under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Firmstone, Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S. The report of the pro-ceedings now appears in print over the signature of Mr. D. A. Bishop, Inspector of Schools, Selangor, who acted as Secre-tary to the Conference. A mere glance through the report shows that such Con-ferences serve a very useful purpose, and we are not surprised that the gentlemen who attended on the occasion referred to were unanimous in their recommenda-tion that it should become an annual meeting. One of several important recommendations in the report is that there should be free periodic medical (including dental) inspection of the pupils in all schools. There was a general consensus of opinion that elementary science was more important for boys in Malaya than Latin and French.

MOST COVETED SOUVENIR.

The German Iron Cross is the prize souvenir of the American soldier and to obtain one the Yankee will gladly give several bags of tobacco and even money in the bargain. It is an interesting commentary on the esteem, or lack of esteem, in which the cross is held by Fritz, says an Associated Press corre-spondent, that he parts with it in a great number of cases and generally with only expressions of contempt for it and its significance. Even German officers give up their crosses occasionally.

Here and there is to be found an American soldier who has a German machine or automatic gun as a souvenir, but only rarely because they generally have a military value and are too bulky to be used or carried. German carbines and rifles are more popular though they, too are almost impossibly heavy and in the way.

Greatly coveted though seldom found are revolvers. Germans seldom if ever carry such a weapon. Even the numerous "non-coms" of the German army have them only rarely. Conse-quently they are scarce and are all the more popular because they are easily carried, useful and handy.

Many of the helmets are interesting to say the least. Many loche soldiers have in their idle hours painted and camouflaged their head pieces until they have a weirdly odd appearance. The German helmet has vastly more surface space than the American, the British or the French. It has protec-tion for the ears and neck in the shape of a rim or extension, so that quite a little picture can be drawn on it.

The most popular camouflage is a series of two-inch stripes that meet at the top of the helmet and extend, like the ribs of a fan, outward and down-ward to the edges of the hat. In other cases the entire surface space is painted into squares of yellow, green and gray, or in all the colours of the rainbow. The composite effect is startling. These are the most coveted of all souvenir helmets, and the doughboy who has not the opportunity of finding one on the battlefield gladly gives a sack of tobacco for one.

Shoulder straps make another in-teresting and easily portable souvenir, though they are also of a distinct mili-tary value because they help to identify the units that have been opposed to the Americans. Yet there are enough for this purpose and to spare, and they are eagerly sought by the soldier who does not care to be burdened with a heavy helmet in addition to his own.

GERMAN FIRM TO PAY LOSSES.

At the French Mixed Court at Shang-hai on Dec. 28, M. Dufaure, the Assessor, and Magistrate Nich gave their de-cision in a suit brought by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine against Carlowitz & Co., an enemy firm, for recovery of losses sus-tained by the bank on account of the nonfulfilment of an exchange contract executed by the parties before the be-ginning of the war.

The Court found that Carlowitz & Co. had broken the contract and especially were "brutally and cynically wrong" in proposing to re-enter into negotiations relative to the same contract at a certain date, when it appeared from the evidence that they were offering paper already sold by them two days before the said date to the Yokohama Specie Bank. Carlowitz & Co. were ordered to pay within a week the sum of Tls. 37,155.47 less Tls. 5,420.05, with interest and costs.

An application for security was not granted, the Court holding to Chinese law, people might be kept in the house of detention until debts were settled, the same law was not in force in Ger-many. Defendants' application for an extension of time for the execution of the judgement was refused.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

The surrender of Turkey opens the way to the heart of European Russia and furnishes the Allied Governments and especially the United States an opportunity to immediately inaugurate an active programme for the purpose of re-establishing in Russia a well-ordered government and to bring to the Russian people economic assistance.

With the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, Odessa and other Black Sea ports will be immediately available as distributing bases for Central Russia. No single event would have a more profound influence on the minds of the Russian people than the establish-ment of an Allied base in Odessa. Prompt and immediate action of this character would furnish a rallying point to the great masses of the Russian people, who are now suffering from the ravages of murder, starvation and disease. Such a step would, moreover, eliminate the danger of German control of the great coal and iron districts of the River Don. It would enable the Ukraine to throw off the German yoke and it would be of vital importance as a preliminary step in the re-establish-ment of a sound and staple govern-ment in European Russia.

Every thinking American should realize that Germany has been seeking to escape the consequences of her crimes through economic domination of Russia's future. Behind every German peace move has been this hope of Germany's industrial interests in regard to Russia. The opening of the Black Sea furnishes the Allied Governments, and especially the American, with a great opportunity to show the Russian people the sincerity of their expressions of sympathy by the immediate inauguration of a comprehen-sive programme of relief and assistance for European Russia. The development of such a programme will do much for re-establishing a sound and strong Russia, which is necessary to check-mate German designs. Such a step calls for immediate action. Every possible effort should be made to establish supply depots in Odessa and other Black Sea ports, and to pour in the necessary supplies to furnish medical and economic assistance to the Russian people. No event of the war has a more profound significance, if the opportunity furnished by Turkey's surrender is immediately and properly acted upon.

"VANITY FAIR."

Edgar Warwick's New Revusical Com-edy Company in "Vanity Fair" will soon be here to cheer us up. The season will commence on Saturday next and we are promised a feast of fun and frolic on somewhat different lines from the ordin-ary. The idea of "revusical-comedy" hits the popular fancy in a very vulner-able spot, for it gathers together the best of several distinct forms of entertain-ment. It cannot be said to be revue proper, nor yet is it musical comedy in the ordinary sense of the term. There is certainly music and plenty of it, and there is comedy in abundance, yet the manner in which it is confected takes it away from the realms of either the one or the other and gives the new form of show a distinction all it's own.

The frocking and staging have oc-cupied a great deal of thought and care. They will be found to be a delight to the eye. Vogue fashions are here displayed to the public gaze in a bewildering panorama.

The comedy is pointed and terse and purveyed by specialists who never over-step the bounds of propriety. Dancing takes a leading place in the performances and the whole effect is invigorating and refreshing in the extreme and a tonic for the jaded as well as those who have not yet arrived at that pitiable condition.

"Vanity Fair" is presented in several editions each of which differs from the others both as regards the performances themselves and their settings.

The plans are open at Messrs. Moutrie's for the whole season.

A HART STORY.

It was a favourite story of the late Sir Robert Hart's that he himself was once made an innocent smuggler of opium by the ingenuity of one of his servants, who put a couple of balls actually in the I.G.'s own portmanteau.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A local captain, just back from Indian ports, informs us that many of the China Coast steamers, taken away for war work, will soon be back on the coast.

It is reported that many rice boats numbering about 30 have arrived at Canton from Peikiang during the last few days and that the high price of rice will soon be reduced.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Ozorio will ask if the Government will remove the sewer under the Jubilee Street wharf, and the two refuse depots near it. This in view of the new Ferry Service.

To-day's return of communicable dis-eases shows one British case of scarlet fever, and one Chinese case of enteric. The totals for the week ending January 4 were: Diphtheria 1, enteric 2, scarlet fever 1, and paratyphoid fever 3.

The enormous profits made by the great Indian jute mills are evidenced by the dividend declarations of Calcutta mills for the past six months. Two of them, Kankinarrah and the Union, have declared distributions equal to 300 per cent. a year, and four others dividends at the rate of 200 per cent. a year.

Canton exports on January 4 were: 448 packages of bamboo pins, for London; 1,800 packages of cassia, including buds and broken, for Liverpool, 88 packages of cow-hides, for Liverpool, 250 packages of duck feathers for Liverpool, and a case of old embroideries, also for Liverpool. There were also 95 packages Tsinglee for London. Yesterday 60 packages Tsinglee were sent down for Marseilles, and 600 packages of bamboo pins for Liverpool.

H CALWA H
THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION
are the biggest wine growers in the world;
having a capital of ten million dollars (gold).
They produce sound wines at a reasonable price, which compare very favourably with European products. Some very sound Mosele, Port, Hock, Claret, Sauterne and Chianti are now on sale.
SANDY MACDONALD, (Scotch).
Our standing order to the distillers (Messrs. Alexander & Macdonald Ltd), is—"Ship us all you can." Need we argue further?
MONNETS XXX BRANDY.
Is The Brandy which is rapidly becoming known as the Premier Brandy in the Far East.
ALL THE ABOVE LINES ARE STOCKED BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
H HASTINGS, HODGE & Co. H
NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
TEL. 188 TEL. 188

COMMERCIAL.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS.

With everyone in Shanghai trying to get in all the money possible in order to settle accounts before Chinese New Year (February 1), native interest is again mounting and during the Christmas interval jumped several points and on December 27 was quoted at 28 per cent. per annum. With silver so scarce that even the smaller Japanese banks have to borrow at that rate in order to carry on their contracts, there is little to encourage active trading; yet a certain amount of business must be done and it is inevitable that the New Year obligations must be met, so the rate is paid. The piece goods market stands steady to firm, somewhat dull but with a good undertone. Figured italians were strong and in good request, advancing materially, while other fancy goods were steady at last week's prices. Greys and whites were slightly improved, especially greys. There were a good number of orders for white shirtings. In sympathy with American cotton's advance, which market directly or indirectly rules all markets, the local staple continues slowly to gain in strength and there has been a gain of about Tls. 5 per picul from the lowest point. A decidedly better feeling prevails in the yarn market which is much stronger and local spinnings have advanced Tls. 3 to Tls. 6 on the week. Mills have sold very considerable quantities for January-February-March delivery, though the market has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the recent slump. Market very firm.

JAPAN IN CHINA.

Mr. Takao, the Japanese Consul-General to Chengtu in Szechuan, who has been staying at Peking for some months to assist in the discharge of the Legation business, arrived at Shimonoseki from China on December 17. In the course of a Press interview Mr. Takao said that the Chinese Government had a good understanding of the policy of the Hara Ministry towards China. It was cognisant of the propriety of the anti-loan policy the Japanese Government recently proclaimed, though the Chinese Government was at present in strained circumstances for lack of funds on account of the continued failure of the five Southern Provinces to forward remittances to Peking. With the exhaustion of funds it was out of the question for the Peking Government to carry on its hostile operations against the South.

Turning to the Tsingtau question the Japanese Consul said that some noisy demonstrations had been started and were still being carried on by a Mr. Wang and a section of Chinese politicians regarding the questions of the recovery of Tsingtau and the abolition of the Japanese civil administration in Shantung. But concerning the disposal of Tsingtau it was provided in the Shantung Treaty that the territory should be returned to China and that an exclusive settlement should be established therein. It would be impossible to alter these arrangements at this time of day. The Shantung Railway question, however, remained to be disposed of at the Peace Conference. It depended upon the decision of the Government whether the Railway would eventually be given over to the management of a semi-official company established for the purpose. In Mr. Takao's view it is most unlikely that the railway will be returned to its original owners.

RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The annual report on the Ceylon Blue Book for 1917 states that the rubber industry continues to thrive and the exports to increase. The area under Hevea rubber is now approximately 251,500 acres, and planting still continues to take place. There is a growing tendency amongst small owners to plant rubber on lands which were formerly used for growing food products, especially in districts well suited by soil and climate for rubber cultivation. Rubber is gradually displacing cinnamon in parts of the Western Province. In the Kalutara District even paddy lands are gradually being converted into rubber estates—a tendency which is, on the whole, to be deprecated. It results in a diminished production of foodstuffs. The rubber is often badly planted and easily becomes diseased, causing these small blocks to be a danger to their neighbours, and the planting of rubber in this way is usually found to be followed by increased idleness and crime on the part of the cultivators. In the Matara District large areas formerly under citronella are now being planted with rubber. Extension of estate plantings has taken place during the year. Rubber is being interplanted in tea in the low country with a view to replacing tea by rubber, while on some estates up-country inferior rubber is being cut out. Thinning operations have been continued throughout the island, and care is being devoted by estate authorities to the treatment of diseases. The necessity for inspecting officers to deal with plant diseases and pests has been discussed during the year, and provision will shortly be made for the training of such officers. The average price for all grades of Ceylon rubber sold at the local auctions during 1917 was Rs. 1.49 per lb. There was a substantial increase in exports from 480,000 cwt. in 1916, to 845,767 cwt. in 1917. The exports of rubber since 1912 have been as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1912	192,560	1915	435,748
1913	226,491	1916	486,600
1914	306,704	1917	845,767

In 1917 the United States of America were supplied with as much rubber as the United Kingdom. Besides the United States, the other foreign countries to be supplied (named in order of importance) were:—France, Italy, Russia in Asia, Japan, South America, and China. Rubber exports to foreign countries are allowed only under licence owing to the war.

HANKOW TRADE.

For the week of December 18, the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular states:—

Business continues dull with prices for the most part weak, the tendency being the same as last reported. The markets generally are quiet and no business of any importance has been reported.

Tallow and wood oil are weaker, while prices for cotton and goat-skins are firmer.

The extra tonnage on the berth for Europe has enabled shippers to clear off considerable stocks held up previously owing to the scarcity of tonnage.

There is a hope of business improving after the holidays, by which time conditions should gradually become sufficiently settled to permit of some activity. Local supplies continue scarce.

Piece Goods and Yarn:—We have nothing to report for the week under review, the market being apparently at a standstill. There have been no inquiries of any sort, and no clearances.

Reporting on December 18, the weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce states:—

Bills have been offering freely during the week, and there was also a good deal of inter-bank business.

Taels T.T. on Shanghai declined from 96.9 to 96.8, on the Chinese market, but the foreign banks' rate ruled somewhat higher, there being unwilling sellers for ready. Dollars remained on the easy side, opening at 69.8 buyers and 70 sellers, Chinese market, and closing a little firmer at 69.9 and 70.1 respectively.

Interest varied from 18 per cent. to 12 per cent., and closed at the latter rate. Changsha exchange:—32.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919:—

From	Addresses
Shanghai	Leenu Meelun Street.
Shanghai	Chongchikman Leeno, 23 Yungshingai.
Nagasaki	Yipwaipo, 3rd Floor, 39 Des Voeux Road, Ott.
Kobe	Ledyuenshin Kenkeo.
Shanghai	Kwongcheangsang.
Osaka	Shunsing.
Tokyo	Kanbayashi Matsubara Hotel.
Shanghai	Szegourshan Tsupienlee.
Kobe	Zoungseng.
Shanghai	Layueking.
Shanghai	Leechogwing, China Mail.
Shanghai	Layuking South North Hong Street.
Kobe	Kwongyuen Kwongyuentung.
Shanghai	Suichoong.
Kobe	Chongjoo Queens Road.
Amoy	Senkai.
Sanfrancisco	Tait Kremlin.

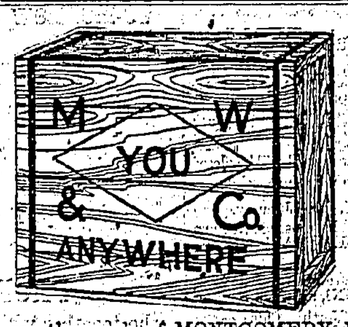
T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 2nd January, 1919:—

Addresses	From
Ashang	Oakosh Wis.
Bena	Singapore.
Boronsky Circus	Haiphong.
Jay Zeames c/o American Consul	New York.
Bank	New York.
Capt. Palmer Manchesters.	Southampton.
Natchisapa c/o Tokyo Hotel	Yokohama.
Nakaharutaro Daiichirnjomaru	Keelung.
Rawlinson c/o China Merchant S. N. Co.	London P. O.
Splon (two)	Sydney.
Spiers	London.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.





YOU will see the mark of MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY on boxes and crates of quality merchandise in ports the world over. For more than fifteen years we have exported to consumers and merchants in nearly every corner of the globe.

WE SELL EVERYTHING for the home, office, farm or school—Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc.

Write to-day to the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Shanghai, Hongkong or Manila, for a free copy of our handsome Catalogue, illustrating Thousands of Articles of American Manufacture at money-saving prices.

Because of transportation conditions, we especially recommend the use of the parcel post. Packages up to a weight of fifty pounds can now be sent through the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. To other parts of China we can send packages up to eleven pounds in weight at the same rate of postage. In both cases, there is no limit to the number of packages. This is a very quick economical and efficient way of ordering merchandise to-day.

We guarantee safe delivery whether the goods go by mail or freight. We obtain the export license necessary for exporting goods to China.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our Catalogue and place a trial order.

MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Saturdays only....Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Saturdays only....Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

ASAHI BEER



MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 7, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/3
„ On demand	3/3⅛
„ 30 days' sight	3/3⅛
„ 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	420½
Credits, 4 months sight	447½
On New York—	
On demand	73
Credits, 60 days' sight	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	——
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	——
On Singapore—	
On demand	141
On Manila—	
On demand	160
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
20 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	151
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	41.00
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 5.90 n.
Silver (per oz)	45⅞ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 2 pm. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 2 pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	0 2 pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7½ 2 pa.
Chinese Sub. Coin	21 2 dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 7th JANUARY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.
Hongkong Banks, $725 b., 735/30 sa.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Canton Ins. $405 n.
North China Ins. ... T. 117½ b.
Union Ins. $940 n.
Yangtsze Ins. $305 b.
Far Easterns T. 25 n.

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fire Ins. $158 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins. $340 b.

SHIPPING.
Douglases $89 sa.
H.K. Steamboats $23 n.
Indo Chinas (Pref.) $39 b.
Do. (Def.) ... $166 n.
Shell Transports ... 13/- b. ex div.
Star Ferries $35½ n.

REFINERIES.
China Sugars $95 b.
Malabon Sugars $96½ b.

MINING.
Kailan Mining Adm. 47/- b.
Langkats T. 21 b.
Raubs $3½ n.
Tronoh Mines 40/- n.
Ural-Caspians 3⅜ n.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.
H. & K. Wharfs ... $111 b. & 113 a.
H. & W. Docks $156½ b.
Shaft Docks T. 135 n.
New Engineerings ... T. 24½ b.

LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.
Central Estates $108 n.
Hongkong Hotels $90 n.
Hongkong Lands $102 n.
Humphreys $7.60 b.
Kowloon Lands $33 b.
West Points $72 n.

COTTON MILLS.
Ewo Cottons ... T. 170 b. ex div.
Kung Yiks $18 b.
Laou Kung Mows $124½ n.
Orientals $87½ n.
Shanghai Cottons $150 b.
Yangtszepoos $82½ b.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cements ... $9.10 a. & 9/9.10 sa.
China-Borneos $12½ n.
China Lights $4.30 b.
China-Providents $8.10 b.
Dairy Farms $26½ sa.
H.K. Electrics $67 b.
Macau Ice $35 n.
Hongkong Ropes $30 b.
H.K. Tramways $7.80 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old) $7 b.
do. (New) $.70 b.
Steam Laundries $3½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundries $12 n.
Water-boats $13½ n.
Watsons $5.55 n.
Powells $9½ b.
Wiemanns $20 b.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up $1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

CAPITAL $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting.—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. Li Koon Chuen,
Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Wong Yuen Tong.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER:
Mr. Li Tao Fong.

All Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate.

Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWANSHO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ... „ 25,000,000.
Reserve Funds ... „ 5,680,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKKEE, AKO.
AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW.
CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—Sterling £1,500,000 @ $1.—	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman.
G. T. M. Eddis, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dadwell | E. Y. D. Farr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
W. L. Patteeden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—W. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—E. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on th. daily balance
On FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 2¾ „ „
„ 12 „ 3 „ „

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918. 547

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 22,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager ... A. J. PEYSSON.

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROURT DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2448
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 13

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 100,000,000 = ($65,333,333)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 70,000,000 = ($45,833,333)
RESERVE FUND	£ 12,780,286 = ($21,062,276)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at
BANDJERMASIN, BANDOENG, CHERIBON, DJEMBER, DJOKJAKARTA, KOTA RADJA, MAKASSAR, MEDAN, PADANG, PALEMBANG, PEKALONGAN, PENANG, POERWAKERTA, RANGOON, SAMARANG, SEMARANG, SOERABAJA, SOURAKARTA, SOERAKARTA (Sale), TEGAL, TELOK BETONG, TJILATJAP, WELTEVREDEN.
Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
LONDON BANKERS—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. P. VAN REES,
Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28 December, 1918.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
18bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves	„ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BANGKOK	HONGKONG	SAIGON
BATHAMBANG	MONGTZE	SHATCHAK
CANTON	NOUMEA	SINGAPORE
DJIBOUTI	PAKHOIE	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOURANE
HANKOW	PERM-PEKE	VLADIVOSTOCK
HANOI	PONDICHERY	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	„ 24,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
BUENOS AYRES	NEW YORK
CALCUTTA	OSAKA
CHANGCHUN	PEKIN
DAIREN (DALNY)	RANGOON
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SEATTLE
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SHIMONOSEKI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SOERABAYA
LONDON	SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES	TIENTSIN
LYONS	TOKYO
MANILA	MUKDEN
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1918.

NORTH CHINA & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,477,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	473,340
	£5,339,628

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

A LOSS TO MUSIC.

A member of the "China Mail" staff learns with especial sadness of the death on October 13 of Dr. W. G. McNaught, as eminent a servant of British music in his way as was Dr. Parry, who died just a week before him. Dr. McNaught was editor of the "Musical Times" for many years, and an ardent advocate of the "tonic sol-fa" system of vocal teaching. He was also a charming friend, and the "China Mail" man, who enjoyed his friendship many years ago, heartily endorses the "Musical Times" statement that "in an exceptional degree he had a genius for friendship." In many ways he might have prompted some of the thoughts in Emerson's famous essay on the uses of great men. Some names in the musical world may be more famous, but no man's death will be felt as a personal loss by so many music lovers in the United Kingdom as will Dr. McNaught's. He just failed to reach three score and ten years of age.

The funeral service of Dr. W. G. McNaught, at Stamford Hill Congregational Church, on October 18, was conducted by the Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon, who paid a tribute to Dr. McNaught's life-work in the cause of popular music. Sir Frederick Bridge presided at the organ. The musical portion of the service was entrusted to a quartet of singers of the Music in War-time Committee, of which Dr. McNaught was a founder on the outbreak of war. At the graveside a choir of the Tonic Sol-fa College and Association attended, and sang Mendelssohn's "He that shall endure to the end." Among those present were: Mrs. McNaught, Miss McNaught, and Mr. Charles McNaught, Lady Mary Trefusis (representing the Association of Competitive Music Festivals), Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John Williams Benn, Lady Benn, and Major Wedgwood Benn, M.P., D.S.O., Mr. Augustus J. Littleton (representing Messrs. Novello), Dr. Yorke Trotter, Mr. Walter Harrison, secretary of the Tonic Sol-fa College, Mr. John Graham, editor of the "Musical Herald," Miss Mary Paget, Mr. W. G. Rothery, secretary of the Royal Choral Society, Mr. Edward German, Mr. Allen Gill, Dr. R. R. Terry, Mr. J. Percy Baker, Madame Edith Hands, Madame Kate Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Morgan, Messrs. G. H. Lawrence, A. L. Cowley, G. Merritt, W. Holmes, C. J. Dunn, G. W. Williams, T. H. Warner, John Smith, G. H. Powell, Captain T. R. Mayne, Mus. Doc., and W. G. W. Goodworth (representing the Tonic Sol-fa College and the Tonic Sol-fa Association), and members of the Bow and Bromley Institute Choir. Mr. W. McNaught, serving with the Army in France, was unable to arrive in time.

Dr. J. E. Borland, Musical Adviser to the London County Council, sent to the "Musical Times" a copy of the following resolution passed at the Bishopsgate Institute, on Saturday morning, October 19, by a large gathering of London School Teachers:

This meeting of London School Teachers, assembled weekly for study of British Music, desires to record its sense of the heavy loss to the cause of Musical Education by the passing over of Dr. William Gray McNaught. As conductor, teacher, adjudicator, inspector of training colleges, writer, and editor, his influence has been always for good, for, while adhering firmly to classic foundations, Dr. McNaught kept a mind open to the latest developments in all branches of music. Trainers of the young feel a personal as well as public loss in his death, but are confident that his labours, though now ended here, will have a long fruition in the coming generations.

SHOO! HSU.

Peking, December 18.—The notorious Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu) has returned from Japan and he has returned with strengthened faith in Japan. He has full confidence in the power of Japan, he asserts, and he believes, so far as he and his party are concerned, Japan is reliable.

Speaking to a friend who called on him since his return and asked him what he thought of the situation in Japan, Little Hsu said there was no reason for fear.

The United States, he said, opposes Japan for her China policy but she is not supported by Great Britain or France. It is most likely that war may one day break out between Japan and America.

Little Hsu denies that he entered into any written agreements with the Japanese in connection with loans or other matters.

Asked about the internal situation in China he said he did not wish to say anything about Shensi or Fukien. He does not support the internal peace movement but as Hsu Shih-chang (Old Hsu) seems to be determined to have peace he, Little Hsu, will fold his arms and watch what success old Hsu will have. For reasons undisclosed Little Hsu appears to be very confident that the internal peace movement will eventually break down.—"Shanghai Gazette."

CROUP.

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ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

JANUARY 6, 1919.

HOK CANTON, Brit., 556 tons, from Hongay, Capt. Sparke, Yat Hing & Co., 43 Buoy.

KO CHOW, Brit., 182 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Jones, R.W. & Co., wharf.

SPHINX, French, 6,724 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Cousin, M.M. Co., A8.

CHUNG ON, Chi., 355 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Brath, Sai Hing Co., wharf.

WING HANG, Chi., 264 tons, from Macao, Capt. Alves, Fat Hing Co., wharf.

ARAMA MARU, Jap., 1,177 tons, from Moji, Capt. Hashimoto, Suzuki & Co., B9.

KWONG TAI, Chi., 283 tons, from K.C. Wan, Capt. Souza, Ping On, wharf.

TJILATJAP, Dutch, 2,470 tons, from Balikpapan, Capt. Buys, J.C.J.L., Quarry Bay.

VAN CLOON, Dutch, 2,863 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Klasens, J.C.J.L., Kowloon wharf.

SINGAN, Brit., 1047 tons, from Canton, Capt. McDonald, B. & S., C19.

SAN NAM HOI, Chi., 427 tons, from West River, Capt. Lewingden, Fat Hing Co., wharf.

AKEBONO MARU, Jap., 1,490 tons, from Tjilatjap, Capt. Kawakami, Y.K.K., A8.

JOSHIN MARU, Jap., 602 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Inoye, O.S.K., wharf.

YUSANG, Brit., 1,122 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Anderson, J. M. & Co., Buoy.

LOONG SANG, Brit., 1,097 tons, from Manila, Capt. Leash, J.M. & Co., C35.

CHONG VA, Chi., 558 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Weatherhead, Hing Lee, C10 Buoy.

WAK ON, Chi., 433 tons, from Hongmoon, Capt. Hanublin, Poo Tai, wharf.

ICHI MARU, Jap., 609 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Toge, C43.

JANUARY 7TH, 1919.

KWANGSE, Brit., 1,223 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. Milner, B. & S., C15.

HUNGFU, French, 282 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Nuclai, Kai Yu, B11.

CLEARANCE.

JANUARY 6, 1919.

BANRI MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Batavia via Java Ports, Dodwell & Co.

LAI SANG, Brit., 5 p.m., for Canton, J.M. & Co.

SHIUKAI MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Kobe, N.Y.K.

SPHINX, French, 4 p.m., for Shanghai, M.M. Co.

HOK CANTON, Chi., 10.30 a.m., for Canton, Yat Hing.

WING HANG, Chi., 1 p.m., for K.C. Wan via Macao, Fat Hing.

TJILATJAP, Dutch, 3 p.m., for Batavia via Balikpapan, J.C.J.L.

AMHERST, Brit., 4 p.m., for Fremantle, Ah Kwai.

JANUARY 7, 1919.

QUINNEBANY, Amer., 6.30 a.m., for Kobe, Grenible.

KWONG TAI, Chi., 10 a.m., for K.C. Wan via Macao, Sing On.

BRISBANE, Brit., 8 a.m., for Haiphong, Mun Chuen.

KAIFONG, for Shanghai.

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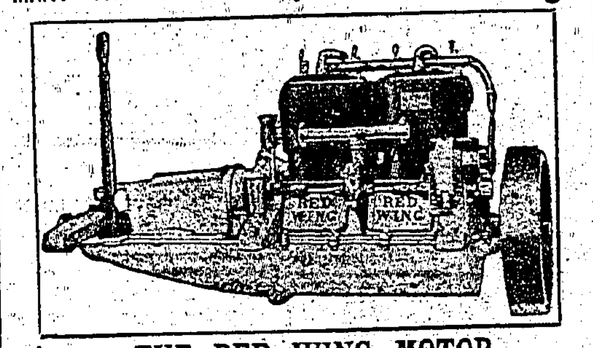
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The Director General of Posts, Peking, advises that parcels from Hongkong for Yunnan should be extra strongly packed. In future therefore parcels for Yunnan which are not so packed will not be accepted for transmission.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted since 7.53 p.m. Nov. 26.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Krithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, 8th January.
Europe (via Negapotam)—Per MISHIMA MARU, 8th Jan.

THURSDAY, 9th January.
U.S.A.—Per KATORI MARU, 9th Jan.
U.S.A.—Per NANKING, 9th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, 8th January.
Saigon—Per TELEMACHUS, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.
Haiphong—Per ALBAY, 8th Jan., 9 a.m.
Bangkok—Per YUSANG, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.
Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 8th Jan., 11 a.m.
Saigon—Per BOURBON, 8th Jan., 4 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per POLYPHEMUS, 8th Jan., Registration 5.00 p.m. Letters 5.60 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wed., 8th Jan., at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th January.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per JOSHIN MARU, 9th Jan., 8 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIKINI, 9th Jan., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 9th Jan., 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei & Chefoo—Per HUICHOW, 9th Jan., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th January.
Shanghai and North China—Per PAOTING, 10th Jan., 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per VAN CLOON, 10th Jan., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONSANG, 10th Jan., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TAISANG, 10th Jan., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th January.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, EUROPE via Canada—Per ARABIA MARU, 11th Jan., Registration 11.45 a.m., Letters 12.30 p.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per CHINHUA, 11th Jan., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 12th January.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 12th Jan., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per NANKING, 12th Jan., Registration 9.00 a.m. Letters 9.0 a.m.

TUESDAY, 14th January.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 14th Jan., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th January.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 15th, Jan., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 16th January.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 16th Jan., 11 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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